

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

NOVEMBER 4, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

Manitoba Agricultural College

Special Course in Gas Engineering

November
24th to
December
18th, 1914

The object of this Course is to enable farmers to become capable operators of gas engines. Practical instruction will be given in various branches of repair work, valve setting, belt lacing, and babbitting, as well as in the running of engines.

As only a limited number can be accommodated, those desiring to take the Course should apply in good time and have applications accepted before coming in.

Write for Descriptive Circular.
Address—

The President, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

Cheap High Grade Lumber

These Prices are delivered Freight Prepaid to any 40c point
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, up to 16 ft., \$17.50; 8 in. Shiplap, \$17.50; Drop Siding, \$23.00; Edge Grain Flooring, \$32.00; Common Boards, \$17.50; Doors, Windows, etc., at corresponding low prices.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. How? Permit examination before payment. Send in your Order and save money

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER COMPANY

Write for Free Farm Record Book

VANCOUVER, B. C.

COAL

The New Coal Fields in the mountains west of Edmonton are producing the best Coal in Canada, without exception. Try once and see—you will agree with us.

REMEMBER THESE:

ENTWISTLE - YELLOWHEAD

If your Dealer can't supply you—write to us

North West Coal Co. Box 1765 Edmonton, Alta.

These English Fabrics Are Famous The World Over

If you are looking for greater than usual value in your new suit or overcoat, you will find acknowledged leadership in the products of EGERTON BURNETT LIMITED, of Wellington (Somerset), England.



Our serges, tweeds and West of England worsteds are the finest that the English looms produce. Our skill in workmanship, fit and style have given us the custom year by year of thousands of satisfied customers.

EGERTON BURNETT LIMITED are holders of 27 warrants of appointment to the Royal households of Europe, including England, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Greece.

Nevertheless, Egerton Burnett finished garments are moderate in price and carry the fullest guarantee of satisfaction. We value our reputation for fair dealing quite as highly as our name for quality.



The best way to become acquainted with the famous Egerton Burnett tailoring is to send to our Canadian Depot for samples, self-measurement chart, etc. Our prices can include all duty and carriage charges, so you may know exactly what you have to pay. All garments sent to you within seven days of the receipt of your order. Use the coupon below.

LADIES' SUITS AND COATS

are quite as much a specialty with Egerton Burnett Limited as men's suits and overcoats. Our styles always reflect the latest English modes, sensible and correct, modified to suit Canadian tastes. Before you order see what Egerton Burnett can save you and still give you fabrics of very superior merit

EGERTON BURNETT ROYAL SERGES

in a variety of colors and shades, are noted for their beautiful weave, fadeless dyes and long wear.

COUPON—Cut it out and mail to-day
EGERTON BURNETT LIMITED
CANADIAN DEPOT "H,"
119 WEST WELLINGTON ST., TORONTO

Dear Sirs:—Please send me free your latest illustrated style book, samples of new "West of England" fabrics and self-measuring instructions complete.

Name

(501) Address

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$125.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agatelines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Ideas are Worth Money



It is our aim to make The Guide of the utmost service to our readers in every way. We always welcome suggestions for improving the paper and have received hundreds of friendly helpful letters in the past. Now, however, at the beginning of the winter season we want to make a special effort to have The Guide the most welcome visitor at the family circle and are willing to pay for such assistance.

In this issue we have tried to anticipate many of your wishes and trust we have succeeded in producing a paper that will please you. We are not looking for compliments, but we want to know if The Guide pleases you and we want your help to make it still better. What do you want to see in The Guide for the next six months? Is there any special information that would be helpful to you either along agricultural lines or any other lines? How do you like our cartoons? Can you suggest any way of making any of the departments more interesting or helpful? Are there any new departments you would like to have us open? How do you like our short stories? Is there any department or other feature of the paper you do not like? What kind of illustrations appeal to you most? Would you like more or less news about livestock, poultry, agriculture, co-operation, tariff, banking, or direct legislation?

\$15.00 for Suggestions

We want you to feel free to offer any suggestions you think would make The Guide a better paper for farmers and their families. We particularly welcome suggestions from our women readers in regard to the women's departments and all other features of the paper. We want a large number of letters containing these ideas right away. The letters must not exceed 150 words. For the best letter we shall pay \$5.00, for the next best \$4.00, for the third \$3.00, for the fourth \$2.00 and for the fifth \$1.00. One good idea may win the first prize so it is not necessary to make suggestions about the whole paper unless you want to. These letters must reach us not later than December 1st. Address replies to "Suggestions,"

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

HOUSE HEATING FACTS

Here is a point worth knowing about heating houses. With the ordinary heating systems the tendency is to dry the air in the house. The normal out-door air contains from 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. of moisture. Pass this thru a hot-air furnace and by the time it reaches the living or sleeping rooms it will contain no more than from 40 to 50 per cent. of moisture. The result is that this dried out air attempts to get back to normal saturation. That is it tries to get hold of and take up moisture. Any surrounding bodies which contain moisture in any shape or form are drawn on. Thus the human skin, the mucus membrane of the mouth, nose and throat gets drawn on by the dry air and this fact is in a large measure responsible for the dry, hacking laryngeal coughs so prevalent in winter.

But this moisture craving tendency is not only productive of throat troubles, it is also harmful from an economic standpoint. This method of heating without moisture is very extravagant. Very dry air requires a higher temperature to produce the same sensation of warmth and comfort than does an atmosphere having a proper percentage of moisture. "Conservation of Life" has the following to say concerning the moisture content of air:

"To overcome this dryness, small reservoirs for heating water have been attached to the furnaces; but these are rarely kept full, and even when they are, they are not at all adequate; for instance, air at 25 degrees Fahrenheit (7 degrees of frost), even if saturated with moisture, if heated to 70 degrees, would require the addition of a half pint of water to every 1,000 cubic feet to give it a humidity or moisture of 65 per cent., which is practically normal.

"Some conception of the amount of moisture required, and how far the air in our homes, schools and factories falls short of it, can be had from the following description of the precautions taken by the American Bell Telephone Company in their chief building in Boston, which has a capacity of 450,000 cubic feet and a day population of 450 persons.

"The fresh air, which is distributed by a mechanical system, is drawn into the building at the rate of 26,000 cubic feet per minute, and has moisture added so as to contain about 50 per cent. of relative humidity. To secure this condition, 675 gallons of water, in the form of steam, are mixed with the air, in ten hours, or about one and one-half barrels per hour. Certain parts of the building which had been heated with difficulty before are now made more comfortable; and in the whole building three degrees less heat is required to maintain a comfortable temperature. There has been a noticeable absence of coughs during the winter among the employees.

Keep Room Air Moist

"Various humidifiers have been suggested, of which a very efficient and simple one is the exposing of the air from a register or radiator to moisture, by having it pass thru a surface of cotton wick—one end of which is submerged in a reservoir or vessel, containing water, and which is attached to the radiator. It has been demonstrated that by means of this contrivance the relative humidity of a room can be kept between 55 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit by evaporating about four and a half quarts per day; and a temperature of 65 degrees so maintained is as comfortable as one of 70 in a dry atmosphere.

"A practical illustration of this is the fact that we can sit and read in comfort on our verandas during the fall, in a temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees, having a normal humidity; while the same temperature in our homes, with a dry atmosphere, would be very uncomfortable, owing to the more rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface of our bodies in the drier atmosphere."

The point is, then, that less heat, consequently less fuel, will be required to keep the house comfortable providing sufficient moisture is supplied to the air in the rooms. With a little extra trouble this may easily be attended to; even a shallow pan kept filled with water on the radiator or over part of the register will go a long way towards restoring the heated room air to its proper moisture content.

Canada, Mexico and southern states which never before shipped livestock to Chicago, have been sending their cattle there, and receiving a good price.

A Heart to Heart Chat

In this issue of The Guide we have published a number of the best pictures of the war that are available, showing not only the battlefields covered with torn and lifeless bodies, but also pictures of the various weapons of destruction and the armies which are taking part in the struggle. Stories can be told by pictures more graphically than in any other way, and we believe that our readers will be interested in these pictures in this issue.

This great war is making tremendous changes in conditions in every country in the world. Canada is far removed from the scene of the struggle, and yet the effect is felt in every corner of this wide Dominion. Even among the Indians in the Arctic regions the effect of the war is severely felt. The demand for furs has been greatly reduced owing to the closing of the European market. The harvest of the Indian is, therefore, of greatly reduced value, and they are suffering in that far-away land because the nations of Europe are struggling with each other.

Our women readers have a very deep interest in this war because a great many of them will send brothers or sons or husbands in the armies which Canada is organizing to assist the forces of Great Britain. Canada is a partner of Great Britain in this struggle, and must continue to do her part until peace is declared. What the cost will be it is impossible now to say, but we know that it will be terrific.

We are anxious to know whether our readers appreciate these war pictures and the news of the war which we publish in The Guide. We are very anxious to make The Guide attractive, interesting and helpful to all our readers, and the only way by which we can do this is by having the opinions of those who read The Guide from week to week. On another page we publish an announcement asking for such opinions and offering to pay for them. We hope our readers will send us a generous response to this request.

We want to specially recommend to our readers the advisability of advertising their own products. On nearly every farm in this country there is something that could be sold to good advantage aside from the grain which is shipped by car lots. It may be a piece of second-hand machinery that the farmer doesn't want. If he advertised it no doubt he would be able to sell it at half its original price, or perhaps more, to some farmer who does not feel able to purchase a new machine. By such a sale the farmer not only gets rid of the second-hand machine and has the money for it, but the one who buys it is also assisted. A small advertisement of such a second-hand machine in our "Farmers' Market Place" page will do good service to both buyer and seller and at the same time will help The Guide by giving us more revenue with which to produce a better paper.

No doubt a great many of our men and women readers will be purchasing new fur coats during the winter. What are they going to do with the second-hand ones? There are many people who would be glad to buy a second-hand fur coat at a reasonable price. A little announcement of such an article, published in our "Farmers' Market Place" page, will cost only a dollar or two and would find plenty of purchasers for the second-hand fur coat.

Last week we mentioned that we had a large number of subscriptions expiring in the next few weeks. It will be a great help to us if each one of our readers whose subscription is expiring will send in the renewal promptly. These are little things to the readers and we know how easy it is to overlook them, but the total of the subscriptions means a lot of money to us in a year and helps very materially towards meeting the cost of printing and publishing the paper. We want to ask each of our readers to give this matter a moment's thought. Look at the label on your paper and if your subscription has expired, mail us a dollar without further delay. We will do the best we can to publish a paper that will please you and we want you to help us by sending in your subscription promptly.

Finally, don't forget that we want your opinions and suggestions as to how to improve The Guide. The sooner you send us these suggestions the more quickly we can adopt them and the better we can make The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Painless

By our latest method we guarantee that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or Refund your Money.

New Method Dental Parlors

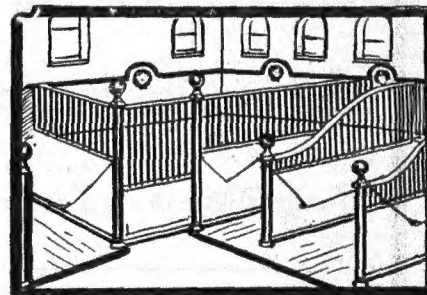
Cor. Portage and Donald

Canada's Best and Most Up to Date Dental Office

SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.



A Durable Stable

This stable is 25 years old. You wouldn't think so, for it looks as good as new.

The Stall Posts are iron. No amount of battering by the horses will disfigure them. The Guards on the stalls are iron too, being made of 1/2-inch rods secured in a heavy frame. There is an iron oat-bowl and a manger made of iron rods. The horses cannot crib these—they always look well.

Equip your stable for all time by using

BT IRON Horse Stable Fittings

A BT Iron Stall Post pays for itself, for it outlives a dozen wood posts. That's true of BT Iron Guards and Mangers. They save all worry and expense of repairs.

The BT Iron Fittings add value to the horses, for they give them a sleeker appearance. A buyer can look right through the row of open stall guards and see all the horses, with the sunlight flooding over their well-groomed backs. He'll make a better price.

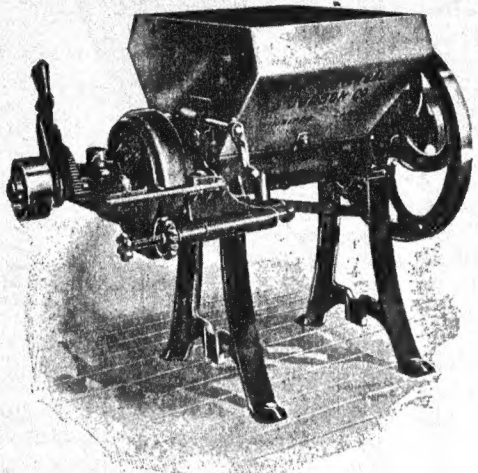
Our illustrated book fully describes these fittings. It is free. Simply write your name in the space below, tear out this Ad. and mail to-day. Address—

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED
2840 Dublin St., Winnipeg

Your Name
P.O.
Prov.

Mr Farmer!

It will pay you to buy your complete Grain Grinding, Wood Sawing or Power Outfit from us for these 6 reasons:



Complete with 1 Set Fine, 1 Set Coarse Burrs

Universal No. 4 Gas Engine Grinder, self-sharpening burrs. Have you ever tried to saw wood without a fly-wheel on a buzz-saw? You have exactly the same trouble when running a grinder of the old type made for steam engines. That's why we guarantee this grinder to do finer and faster work with less h.p. than any other mill sold in Canada.

6½ in. plate, h.p. 3 to 5, price..... \$23.50
8 in. " " 4 to 10. " \$29.50
Bagger \$10.00 extra

- 1st We put the right size of pulley on your engine so as to get the best results from your different machines.
- 2nd We lace all drive belts free of cost with patent detachable steel hooks that allow belt to be taken apart by hand and put together in less than a minute.
- 3rd As the largest exclusive direct sellers of power equipments in Canada, our experience will enable us to give you the outfit best adapted to your purposes.
- 4th We can save you from \$50.00 to \$250.00 on an engine or outfit by your buying direct from us.
- 5th We not only save you money on the cost of an engine but save you money on fuel when using our engines.
- 6th Every grain crusher, sawing outfit, pumping outfit, power equipment, cream separator, washing machine, pump, square of roofing, roll of wire fence, set of harness, or other farm supplies that we sell you has just the same quality as our gasoline engine that won the Test at Winnipeg Fair over engines costing twice as much.

Duplex Grain Crusher For Small Engines



Complete with 8 Burrs

\$15.00

This Mill was designed for use with small engines of from 2 to 6 horse power. It has 2 sets of plates working at once, and will grind more grain with the same power than any other small mill on the market. Relief spring on burrs so that small nails or hard substances will not injure in grinding. Eight burrs supplied with each mill.

No. 5 with 4-inch burrs..... \$15.00
No. 6 with 6-inch burrs..... 22.00

3 H.P. FEED GRINDING OUTFIT

3 H.P. Engine, 16x4 in. iron pulley and equipment, a No. 5 "Duplex" feed mill with two sets of burrs, and 20 feet of 3-inch rubber belt. Grinding capacity 10 to 18 bushels per hour. Shipping weight, 850 lbs. Price..... \$107.50

5 H.P. FEED GRINDING OUTFIT

5 H.P. Engine, 20x6 in. iron pulley and equipment, a 6-in. improved ball bearing "Duplex" grinder, with two sets of burrs and 25 feet of 4-in. rubber belt. Grinding capacity 15 to 30 bushels per hour. Shipping weight, 1300 lbs. Price..... \$168.50

7 H.P. FEED GRINDING OUTFIT

7 H.P. Engine, 22x6 in. iron pulley and equipment, an 8-in. improved ball bearing No. 4 grinder with two sets of burrs and 25 feet of 5-in. rubber belt. Grinding capacity 25 to 45 bushels per hour. Shipping weight, 1825 lbs. Price..... \$242.50

We Want You to Note Carefully some of the Splendid Features of this Engine

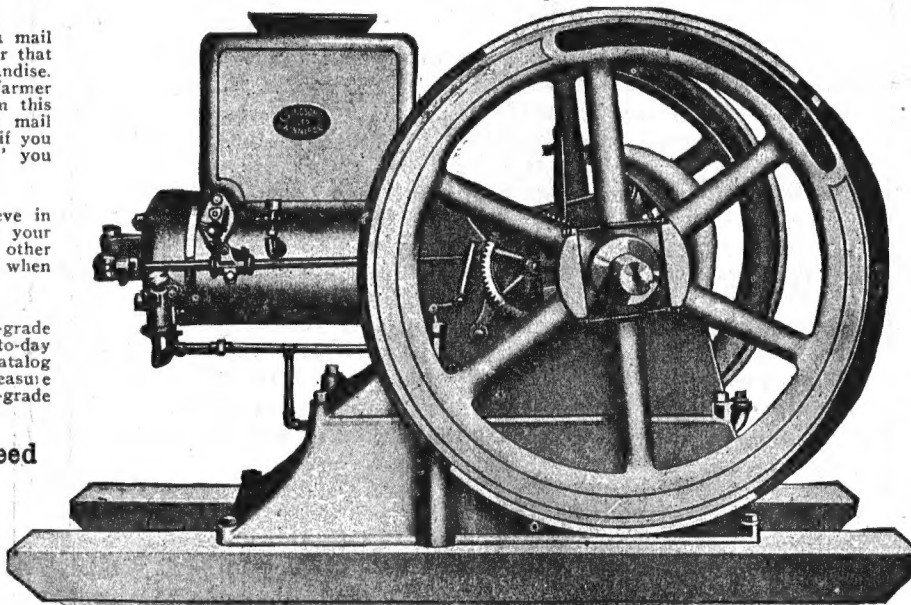
WE do not believe because we are a mail order house and sell direct to the farmer that it is necessary to sell inferior merchandise. From the fact that we sell direct to the farmer and had an engine good enough to win this competition does not imply that other mail order houses sell good engines, because if you want an engine equal to the "Judson" you must pay twice the price we ask you.

WE want your business if you believe in eliminating the middlemen and buying your high-grade farm supplies direct or in other words you become your own merchant when you order direct from us.

IF you want to save money on high-grade goods address a postal card to us to-day when we will mail you our latest catalog showing you how to make farm life a pleasure and how to save money on high-grade merchandise.

Prompt shipments guaranteed

30 Days' Free Trial



"There are no tin tanks to this engine."

"Compact in Design."

"Perfectly balanced so they run steadily."

"SPEED changing device for changing speed when engine is running."

"Automatic intake valve locks." (Saves fuel.)

"Positive pump feed."

"Cylinder, Base and sub-base cast separately."

"Intake and exhaust valves water cooled."

1½ Horse Power .. \$ 43.50

3 Horse Power .. 90.00

5 Horse Power .. 140.00

7 Horse Power .. 205.00

10 Horse Power .. 350.00

8, 12, 15 and 22 H.P. at proportionate prices

Built-in magnetos \$15.00 extra.

Every engine guaranteed to develop 10% more H.P. than its rating

5 Years' Guarantee

You cannot buy as good an Engine for Less Money, nor a better one at any price

To show you the confidence we have in this engine or any of these machines to make good with you—as they have with thousands of Canadian farmers from coast to coast—we have no hesitation in giving the finest and most liberal guarantee that can be given—READ IT.



High Speed Ideal Sweepfeed Mill and Power Attachment

\$45.00

Burrs make 25 revolutions to one round of horses, and when fitted for power, tumbling rod turns 58 R. P. M.

These mills are supplied with 1 sweep but 2 sweeps can be used (extra sweeps \$3.00 each).

Complete with power attachment and 15-4-in. pulley. Price.. \$45.00

GUARANTEE

We accept your order with the understanding that you are to take (any piece of machinery) purchased from us and try it out thoroughly at your own work, and under any conditions that one could impose upon a machine of its kind; try it out alongside of any similar machine of other makes.

Give it every test you can possibly think of, and if it does not satisfy you absolutely, and convince you beyond all doubt that it is in every way the superior machine we claim, and as good a machine as you can possibly buy elsewhere at any price, we expect you to send it back to us at our expense and we will return to you the full price you paid for it and freight charges.

You can send us your order from these prices and if you have not received our 3-color catalog, send for it today. It is free. A postal card will do.

24-inch Pole Saw Frame with 100 lbs. balance wheel and 24-inch Crosscut Saw, only \$26.00

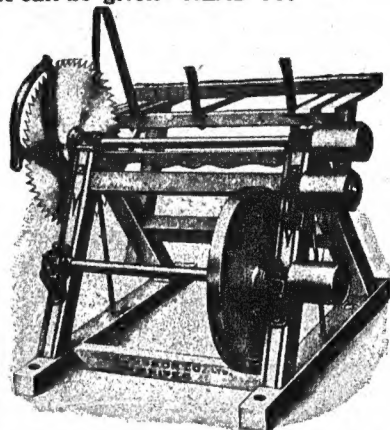
The only Pole Saw on the market with 100-lb. balance wheel and interlocked frame. Notice the rods that lock the boxings to the lower main frame, we use the very best cordwood saws, filed and set, ready for use. Mandrel is 1½-in. x 4 ft. 1 in. Babbitted boxings. Selected Hardwood frame.

Pole Saw frame with 26-in. saw..... \$27.00

Pole Saw frame with 28-in. saw..... \$28.00

Pole Saw frame with 30-in. saw..... \$29.00

Steel Cordwood Saw frame..... \$20.00



C. S. JUDSON & CO., Ltd. Logan & Sherbrooke Sts. WINNIPEG, Man.

When in Winnipeg come and see our New Showrooms, Cor. LOGAN AVE. and SHERBROOKE ST. Take Belt Line Car

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 4th, 1914

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

We have received several contributions from our readers for the Belgian Relief Fund. News which comes to hand daily shows the Belgians to be suffering very severely. Out of a population of a little more than 7,000,000 in that country, already 2,000,000 have fled to Holland and England for safety, and families have been separated which will never again be brought together. There are a great many children who have lost their parents and will have to be cared for until they reach the age to which they can care for themselves. These Belgian sufferers, both in their own land and in other lands to which they have fled, are worthy of all the assistance we can give them. We shall be pleased to receive donations from any of our readers to this fund, and will forward the same to the British Government to be used in the best manner for the purpose for which it is intended. As we stated before in The Guide, we do not wish to interfere with any of the other funds that are being raised, but merely afford this opportunity to those who feel they can do something more to help those who are innocent sufferers in the great war now raging in Europe. On another page in this issue the donations received up until Monday of this week are acknowledged, and further acknowledgements will be made every week as other donations come to hand.

THE PROPER SPIRIT

The farmers around Oak Lake, Manitoba, have decided to contribute a car load of flour to the Prince of Wales' fund for the relief of distress in Great Britain due to the war. By an arrangement with their local mill these farmers are hauling in their grain on November 7, having it ground and devoting the proceeds to the relief of suffering. The action of the Oak Lake farmers is in keeping with the spirit manifested everywhere by the farmers throughout Western Canada. Out of whatever they have, whether it be much or little, they are glad to devote something to the aid of those who are without means of support, for various reasons, on account of the war.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CANADA

The people of Canada have great cause for thankfulness that this country is located far from the field of the great world struggle now devastating Europe. It is possible, but not probable, that the sound of guns in battle will be heard in Canada during the present war. But while this is true, Canada is a party in the war and in self-defense, as well as for the cause of democracy, we must play our part to the best of our ability to bring the war to a successful termination. Canadian soldiers are being sent to the front as fast as they can be trained and equipped, and it is highly probable that before the war is over there will be from 150,000 to 200,000 Canadian soldiers under arms. The cost to the Canadian taxpayers will be enormous, but it will be borne without complaint. Another duty which falls upon the Canadian people is to keep business running as usual and prepare for the return of peace. A careful review of the

situation leads us to believe that Canada as a whole will emerge from the war with less damage and with better prospects for the future than any other nation now engaged in the struggle. Our loss of life will probably be heavy, but our homes will not be destroyed, and the Canada will be deep in mourning from shore to shore, it is part of the price we must pay. Materially, however, Canada will have an advantage over the other warring nations. The food shortage in Europe has already given our farmers a very high price for their wheat, and every prospect points to continued high prices for at least one more crop and possibly two. These prices will bring prosperity to thousands of our farmers. Some of our manufacturing industries will suffer thru loss of export trade, and others will suffer because their source of raw material is closed by the war. On the other hand many of our industries will profit from new markets opened to them, which were formerly supplied from the factories in the war zone. Canadian industries generally will profit from the increased trade at home due to the general feeling that during this crisis it is necessary to support our own industries as much as possible. In every city in Canada today there are large numbers of factory hands out of employment, and this large army of unemployed not only places the burden of their support upon the Canadian people but also creates other problems which seriously menace our country. If we can keep our factories running and provide work for these people it will vastly strengthen our position at the close of the war.

SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

A very interesting and instructive example of public ownership of public utilities is provided by the Winnipeg City Light and Power Department, which recently completed three years' operation. Winnipeg has \$6,750,000 invested in the enterprise, and the balance sheet shows that after paying operating expenses and all fixed charges, including interest on the capital employed, the plant made a profit in the last fiscal year, ending April 30, 1914, of over \$60,000. During the first two years, when the business done by the department was comparatively small, there naturally were losses, but the profit of last year has reduced the net deficit to \$82,000 which it is expected will shortly be wiped out. The gain to the people of Winnipeg, however, is by no means indicated by the balance sheet of the department. Before the installation of municipal hydro-electric power in Winnipeg, the lighting and electrical power business of the city was a monopoly in the hands of the Street Railway Company, a Mackenzie and Mann concern, and the charge for light was 10 cents per unit. The city council, with foresight which has been amply justified, put the rate for light down to 3 cents, and the company immediately followed suit. A similar reduction was made in the cost of current for power and heating purposes, and it is estimated that the people of Winnipeg save \$1,500,000 a year thru the establishment and operation of the City Light and Power Plant. The private company, by the way, is still doing business also, giving better service than in its monopoly days and paying satisfactory dividends. An increasing number of citizens, however, are buying their light and power from their own plant, realizing, as the city council has been careful to impress upon them,

that at the low rate charged it was only possible to make the enterprise a success by finding a market for a large proportion of the maximum output of the plant. The city council of Winnipeg has made a success of the light and power scheme by applying business principles to a business proposition. The people of Winnipeg having so much at stake, realize that they are shareholders in the enterprise, whether they are customers or not, and public opinion demands and secures the same efficiency and economy in the City Light and Power Department as is found in private corporations engaged in a similar business. The one great difference between this municipal enterprise and an ordinary private company is that the one is conducted for the purpose of giving the people the best possible service at the lowest possible cost, while the other is conducted for the purpose of making as much profit as possible for the shareholders. Winnipeg is saving \$1,500,000 a year thru publicly owned light and power. What could Canada do by public ownership of railways, managed with equal efficiency?

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Data recently collected by the New York state school of agriculture, at Alfred, N.Y., which is a state supported secondary school of agriculture, shows that the average salary received by its students the first year after graduation is \$350 per year more than they were earning or were capable of earning when they entered. This is equivalent to five per cent. interest on \$7,000. In other words, their training is worth to them at least \$7,000. The course at this school is of but two years' duration or approximately 430 working days. Dividing \$7,000 by 430 we have \$16.27. That is, the training received is worth to them \$16.27 for every day they spent in the school. It is apparent that it will pay the young man who expects to become a farmer to secure as much education as possible. And, if possible, a part of this education should be along technical agricultural lines.

SELLING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

We have had reports regarding quite a number of farmers in the West who, in July, with prospects of a good crop contracted with their local grain dealers to deliver their wheat in October at from 70 to 80 cents per bushel. Weather conditions changed, however, and a short crop was the result. These farmers had not the grain to deliver, and in the meantime the war broke out, prices went up, and they now are being called upon to deliver the wheat they contracted to deliver, and at the price stated in the contract. This season illustrates some of the dangers which farmers face in contracting to sell their wheat for future delivery before it has been harvested. In the cases we have mentioned, if the price had dropped five cents per bushel the farmers would easily have been able to purchase enough grain to fill their contracts and the grain dealer would have been forced to accept it because he is licensed and bonded to fulfil his contracts. At the price contracted for the farmers, in such an event, even with their short crop, would make a profit on the deal. As it is, however, the farmers, who contracted at 70 or 80 cents, stand to lose from 20 to 25 cents per bus. Some have asked us whether they can be forced to fulfil their contracts at existing prices and suffer the loss it will mean to them. It seems only fair that the contract should work

equally well both ways. Several similar cases that have been taken to the courts in past years have been decided in favor of the fulfilment of the contracts. Selling for future delivery before the grain is harvested is a risky business. On the other hand the farmer is the only one who is morally entitled to sell grain for future delivery, because, ordinarily, he has the actual grain, while other parties who contract to sell for future delivery are generally speculating on the likelihood that they will be able to purchase the grain to fill their contract on the required date at a price lower than that at which they have already sold it. We should be glad to hear from our readers on this question, as we understand that a considerable number of farmers have sold their wheat for future delivery this season.

BEWARE OF FAKE PROPOSITIONS

We have had a number of letters from farmers in the past few months inquiring as to the standing and reliability of certain companies in which they have purchased stock. Some of these companies we are able to locate, others we have never heard of and know nothing about them whatever. There are always a certain number of people who are promoting companies with the idea of making for themselves a large amount of money. A great many of these people figure that the easiest way to get this money is by selling the stock to farmers, accompanied by rosy promises and the prospect of high dividends. We will venture to say that in the great majority of such cases dividends are never received, and the majority of the rosy promises existed only in the imagination of the agent. We can recall one or two such organizations that have succeeded in selling a large quantity of stock to farmers in Western Canada that have never amounted to anything, and the farmers have not only

received no dividend but have absolutely lost the money they invested in the stock.

Farmers who wish to invest their money in stocks or bonds can do so with a reasonable assurance of dividends and of safety by purchasing in well-known stocks and dealing only with reliable brokers or companies. When an agent approaches a farmer with a proposition to purchase stock in some company and promises large dividends it can generally be taken for granted that the scheme is a fake, or will turn out to be a failure, because if there was a good prospect of very large profits there would be no stock to be sold to farmers; it would all be taken by business men and financial men in the cities. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, but not a great many of them.

A first mortgage on good farm land is considered one of the best securities possible. Farmers, who have money to invest in sufficient quantities to place it out on first mortgages, will be assured of their returns. When the amounts for investment are smaller they should be very careful before purchasing shares in various companies that are anxious to get their money. In most cases it will be more advisable to spend the \$50.00 or \$100.00 in purchasing some much-needed implement for the farm or some labor-saving device for the women in the house. Such an investment is always certain to bring good returns.

LUMBER PRICES LOW

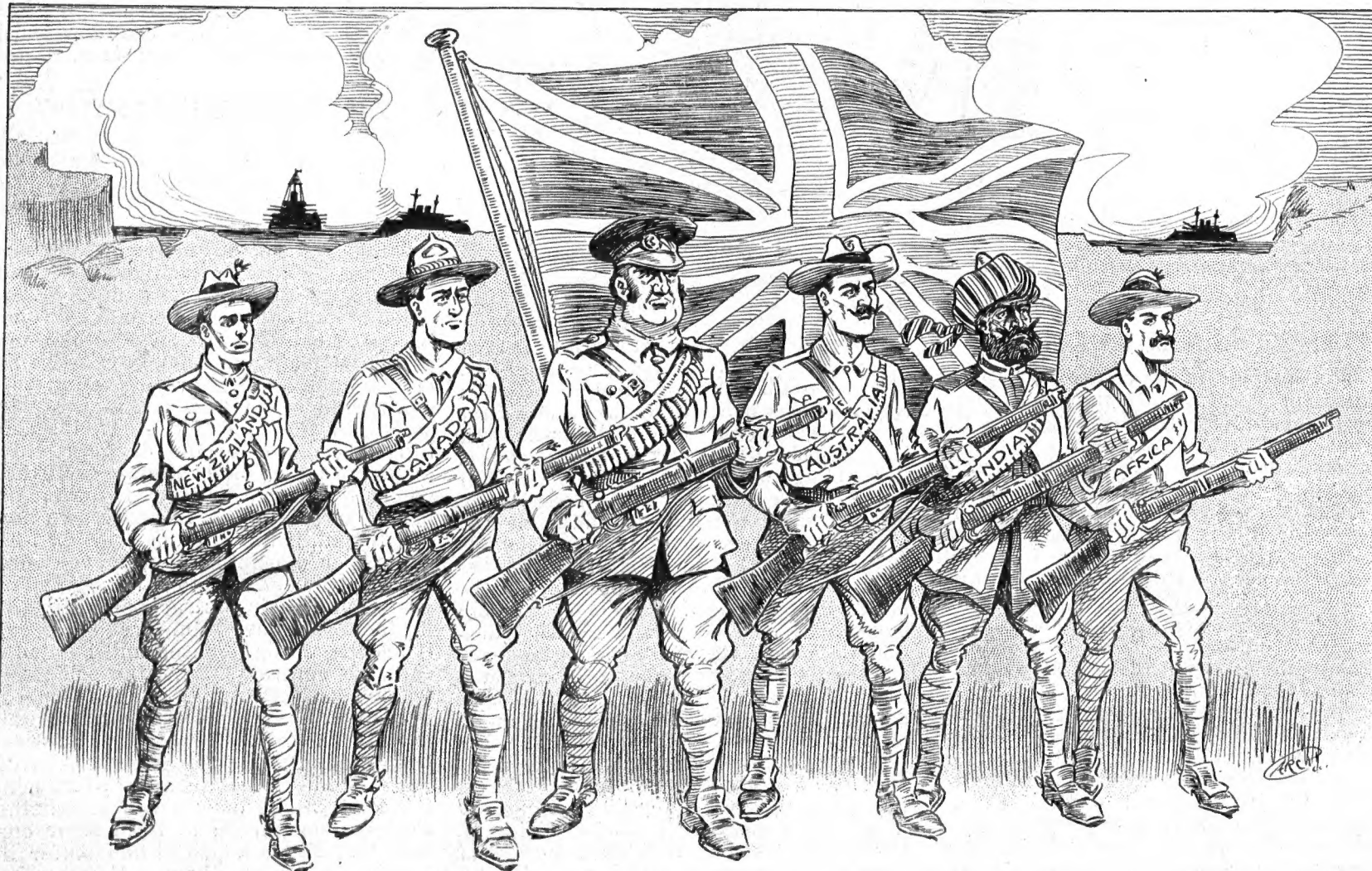
The financial stringency, which began eighteen months ago and was followed by the outbreak of war, has wrought havoc in several lines of business. The lumbering industry in British Columbia has been disturbed very seriously. Heavy stocks of sawn lumber were on hand and prices have fallen very low. Reports from British Columbia are to the effect that many mills have closed down entirely, includ-

ing some of the very largest in the Pacific Province. Very few of the big mills are cutting any logs this winter. The lumber situation, tho it is bad for the lumberman, is beneficial to the farmers of the Prairies, because it will enable them to purchase the lumber they require at a price lower than ordinary. It would seem probable, however, that as soon as the stocks on hand have been depleted that the price will go higher. It would be advisable for the farmers, who require lumber and who are in a position to purchase it, to place their orders as soon as possible. No one can guarantee just what is going to happen to the price of any particular commodity, but the signs at present are that it is a good time to buy lumber now, and also that the prices will be higher in the course of a few months.

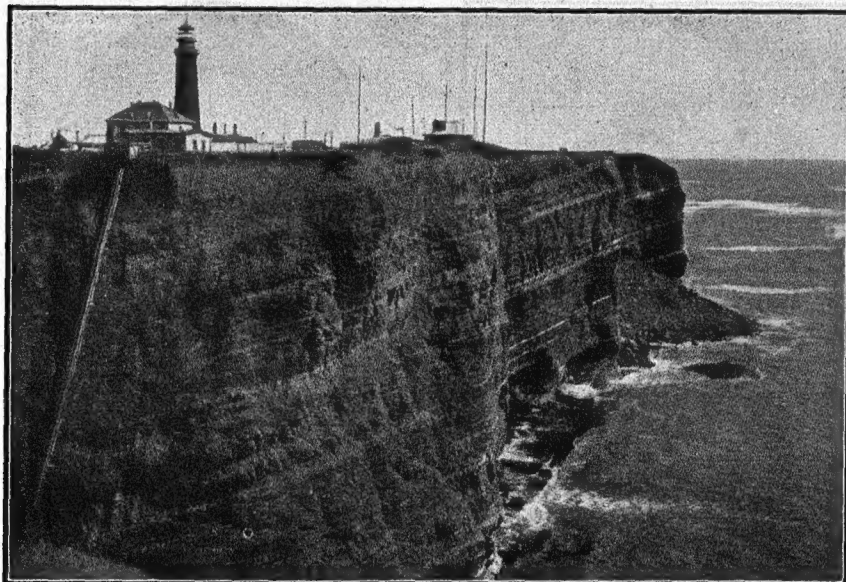
When the governments are relieving distress in the areas visited by crop failure one would expect that they would be glad for the assisted settlers to purchase their supplies at the lowest possible cost. At a point in Saskatchewan, however, the agent of the Dominion Government is refusing to issue tickets for coal unless it is purchased from a certain dealer, who is charging \$7.50 a ton, altho the same coal can be bought in the same town for \$6.25. The lower price, of course, is asked by the local Grain Growers' Co-operative Association. It should be noted that the relief distributed by the Government is not a gift, but a loan which will have to be paid back.

A "Lloyd George of Finance" would be a splendid appointment in Canada today, and would be a splendid aid to a "Kitchener of Agriculture."

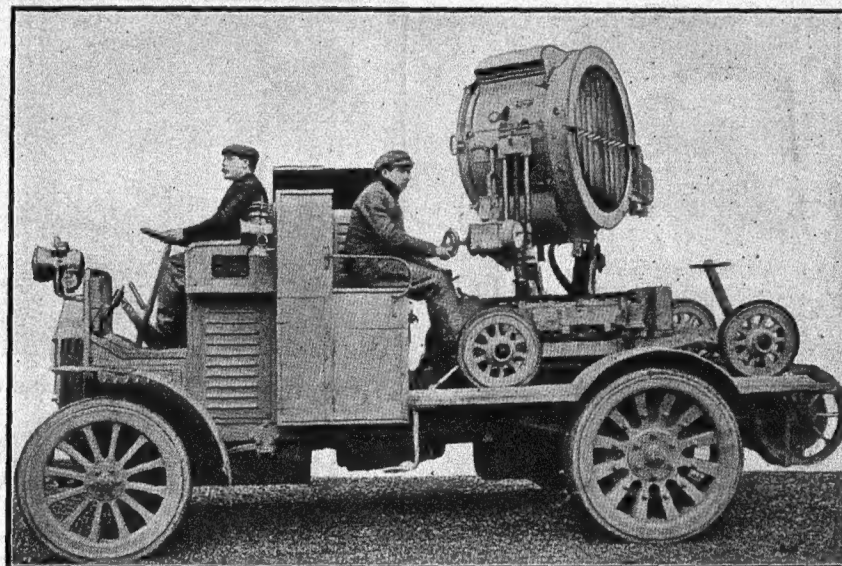
The seventh annual convention of the U.F.A. has been called to meet at Edmonton on January 19, 20 and 21, 1915.



SHOULDER TO SHOULDER



HELIGOLAND—GERMANY'S GIBRALTAR



A FIELD SEARCHLIGHT OF THE FRENCH ARMY

A Belgian Woman's Letter

How a Winnipeg Baby's Hands were Saved

Here is a very human document, a letter from a lady in Belgium to her sister in Winnipeg. It is a moving chapter of one family's misery as a result of the war. It describes the utter destruction of the ancient family home, and the terrible suffering that has been forced upon the Belgian people by the quarrels of other nations.

The tragic circumstances surround the Timmermans' home at Lierre, six miles from Antwerp, whose hospitality has been enjoyed by several Winnipeg families. Mrs. Rose Dujardin, of 184 Balmoral street, Winnipeg, was a Miss Timmermans before her marriage. She came to Winnipeg nine years ago. The letter is from her sister. The Winnipeg lady is in a frantic state of mind, for her little four-year-old boy was visiting his grandparents when the home was destroyed, and she does not know where he is. She has heard, however, that the child was saved the fate of so many children, who were mutilated by the Germans, by his aunt tying up his little hands as if they had been cut off. Thus his hands were saved. Here is the letter:

Ostend, Oct. 7.

Dear Sister,—We are still in Belgium. I say Belgium, dear Belgium! How very soon it will not exist any more. If the Germans stopped at that, but the atrocities in these modern times are not believable.

Just one act. In Lierre all was well till the 3rd, when officers and men, very drunk, were running in the street. A shot went off. Nobody knew where it came from, and then the misery began. All the Germans were soon under weapons and killed all they met till 11.30 at

night, when they went into a few houses and had the people out. The ones who would not run or could not run, for the camp is far, were shot with no pardon.

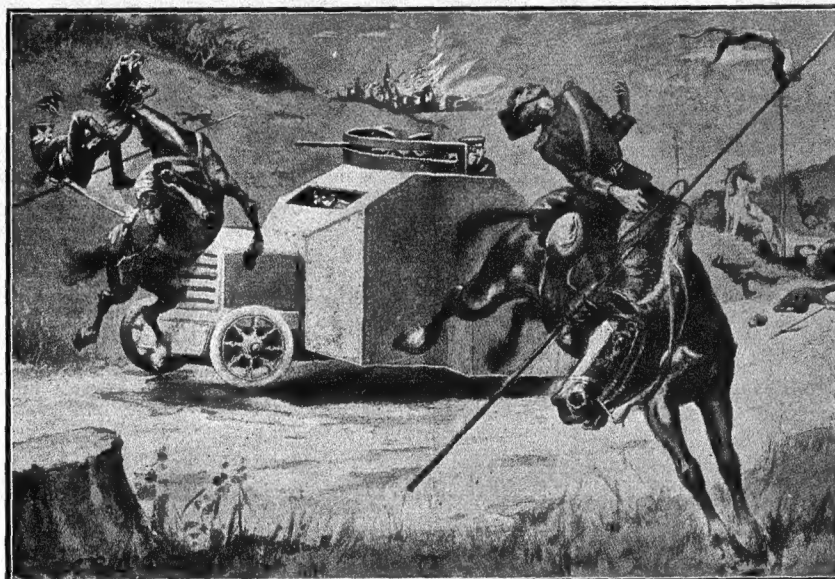
Bertha's father and mother were shot under her eyes. Then an order came that women and children could leave and go back to their houses, but had

all that is left of our fortune, which was considerably good. And then poor father and mother, who could not leave their house and said they would rather die, were forced to leave before the bayonets.

We were thirty-two members of the family, and we promised not to leave father nor Jos, our nephew, who were invalids. After five hours' walk in rain and mud, tired from not being rested for eight days before, we were all sleeping in cellars. Father and mother stayed in Antwerp with Clara and your little son. God knows where they are.

We were all separated till we arrived here in Ostend, fifteen together. Passing the ranks of the prisoners, we looked and saw our brother a prisoner. We could not even talk to him. I have to admit that these German regiments are wonderful mechanical machines. You should see them with their goose step and their lovely horses and their men, magnificent but very bad, who acclaimed der Kaiser. We passed by houses with not a window in them; great holes in the ground made by the big shells, and, all over, corpses, still warm. They were burning some, and it was a strange odor of wet earth, phenol and burned meat. In a hole were some forgotten wounded, who died from cold and hunger, one was under a tree, he had his face on the ground like he was biting that piece of Belgium so envied and so dreadfully paid. What hate and wild ferocity in that immense crowd!

Arriving in Ostend we had news that Valerie's husband and son had died on the battlefield. Dear Rose, they are the lucky ones who die. The only



FEAT OF AN ARMoured MOTOR CAR

Commander Samson, who is attached to the Naval Flying Corps, encountered a Patrol of Five Uhlans, near Doullens, while reconnoitring in an armoured car. Nothing daunted, he attacks the Germans, killing or wounding four and capturing the fifth, emerged victorious

Three hundred wives were separated from their husbands, who were shot, this lasted till 6 in the morning, under a heavy rain.

to be away by nine. Of course, at 8 everything in our nice, picturesque little Lierre was on fire. We had hardly time to change our clothes. That is



RUINS OF GERMAN MOTOR TRANSPORT-CARS

Many instances of the use of motor cars in the war have been mentioned in recent reports of the fighting in France and Belgium. When defending Soissons, for example, the Germans placed in front of the town four machine-guns mounted on armoured cars. Other cars were used there for a very different purpose—to carry wounded from the battlefield. The armoured motor-car has been employed with great effect by the Allies. Only the other day Commander Samson, the famous British Naval airman, performed a brilliant exploit with a small armoured-car force against a patrol of Uhlans near Amiens. A number of young Belgian noblemen, and other adventurous motorists, Belgian, French, and British, have done excellent service in cars armed with Maxim guns.



"BLACK MARIA" ARRIVES! A GERMAN HOWITZER SHELL BURSTING

"The British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with high explosive which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal boxes,' 'Black Marias' or 'Jack Johnsons,' by the soldiers. That testimony comes from an officer of Sir John French's staff, whose narrative has been officially published by the Press Bureau. The drawing vividly shows the immense craters made by the German howitzer shells and the dense black smoke they make on bursting as they pitch.



Vice-Admiral SIR GEORGE PATEY
Commanding the Australian Naval Forces
which occupied German New Guinea.

disappointment for us is that we wake up again. If some of us remain alive it is because we are so many, eighteen, in the army. Poor father and mother! You are our only hope and support now, for a soldier said they could not find the place any more where our houses had been. The atrocities are awful. We could talk about them our lifetime, and you would not know all then.

If you don't help us, dear, we starve, for comforts and clothes we have not. Father has mortgage papers of houses that don't exist any more.

I give a cross in diamonds to a lady to post a letter for New York, so you would know the atrocities. I hope you will tell them all so that the hate to the Germans will be planted in all hearts.

As soon as we know where father, mother and your son are we will let you know, but don't expect anything good. His hands were saved. We tied them up as if they had already been cut off by the soldiers, like other children. The British arrived, and it gives us a ray of hope.

Good-bye dear, you will know more with the other letter, as I am afraid it will not reach you if I say the truth.

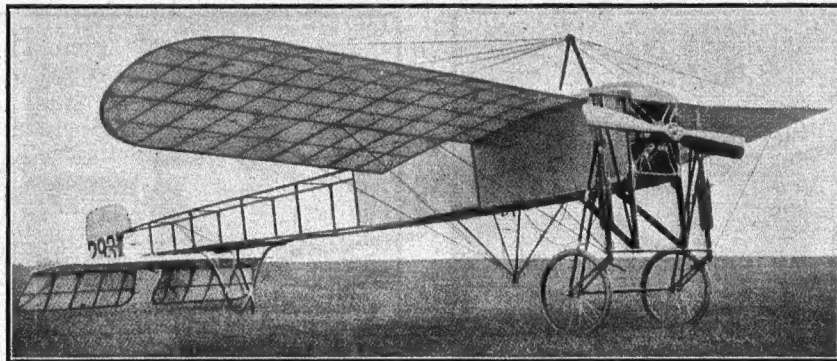
I think the men who are too cowardly to come and help the weak should be shot down. Tell them all to come. Vive la Belgique.

Your Sister.

HELIGOLAND—GERMANY'S GIBRALTAR

One of the illustrations on page 7 shows the West coast of the little island of Heligoland which Great Britain traded to Germany in 1890 for Zanzibar, and which is now a vital point in Germany's defence and a base for naval attacks on England. Heligoland has an area of only 130 acres, and is situated 28 miles from the German mainland. It has been strongly fortified since the Germans took possession, and with the forts at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven, not only defends the German coast but provides a very safe haven for the Kaiser's fleet.

General Von Trip and his staff have been killed by the fire of British naval guns.



A BLERIOT MONOPLANE USED IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Britannia Rules the Air

One of the most stirring statements of Sir John French's thrilling despatches dealing with the operations of the British expeditionary force in France are his tributes to the British flying men. Only a few weeks before the outbreak of war certain German military aviators ventured the opinion that the aerial fighting force of Great Britain was a negligible quantity, but subsequent events have brought them a rude awakening in this respect. The Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force relates:

"Quite one of the features of the campaign on our side has been the success

trial, are fully appreciated by our Allies is shown by the following message from the Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies, received on the night of Sept. 9 by Field-Marshal Sir John French."

Joffre's Tribute

"Please express most particularly to Marshal French my thanks for services rendered on every day by the English Flying Corps. The precision, exactitude and regularity of the news brought in by its members are evidence of their perfect organization, and also of the perfect training of pilots and observers."



NURSES WITH CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Photo shows some of the nurses. Left to right, starting at top: Miss L. Made, Montreal; Miss A. Hinchey, Kingston; Miss H. Graham, Glasgow, N.S.; Miss J. Robertson, Montreal; Miss F. McCullum, Kingston; Miss E. Pense, Kingston; Miss R. A. M. Gratton, Pictou, N.S.; Miss C. McCullough, Ottawa; Miss V. C. Nesbitt, Ottawa; Miss M. M. Mills, Ottawa; Miss M. Goodeye, Ottawa; Miss M. Kent, Montreal; Miss M. C. Worth, Quebec; Miss K. Lambkin, Ottawa; Miss D. E. Winter, Ottawa; Miss Vernon Smith, Ottawa; Miss E. Henderson, Winnipeg.

attained by the Royal Flying Corps. In regard to the collection of information it is impossible either to award too much praise to our aviators for the way they have carried out their duties, or to over-estimate the value of the intelligence collected, more especially during the recent advance.

"In due course certain examples of what has been effected may be specified, and the far-reaching nature of the results fully explained; but that time has not yet arrived. That the services of our Flying Corps, which has really been on

"To give a rough idea of the amount of work carried out, it is sufficient to mention that, during a period of twenty days up to September 10, a daily average of more than nine reconnaissance flights of over 100 miles each has been maintained.

"The constant object of our aviators has been to effect the accurate location of the enemy's forces, and incidentally—since the operations cover so large an area—of our own units. Nevertheless, the tactics adopted for dealing with hostile aircraft are to attack them instantly with one or more British machines. This



GENERAL VON KLUCK
Commander of the German right wing,
the special antagonist of the British
under General French

has been so far successful that in five cases German pilots or observers have been shot in the air and their machines brought to the ground.

"As a consequence, the British Flying Corps has succeeded in establishing an individual ascendancy which is as serviceable to us as it is damaging to the enemy. How far it is due to this cause it is not possible at present to ascertain definitely, but the fact remains that the enemy have recently become much less enterprising in their flights. Something in the direction of the mastery of the air has already been gained.

"In pursuance of the principle that the main object of military aviators is the collection of information, bomb-dropping has not been indulged in to any great extent. On one occasion a petrol bomb was successfully exploded in a German bivouac at night, while, from a diary found on a dead cavalry soldier, it has been discovered that a high explosive bomb thrown at a cavalry column from one of our aeroplanes struck an ammunition wagon. The resulting explosion killed fifteen of the enemy.

The foregoing well-merited tribute will serve to stimulate our aerial fighters to still greater efforts."

A PUZZLER FOR CHURCHILL

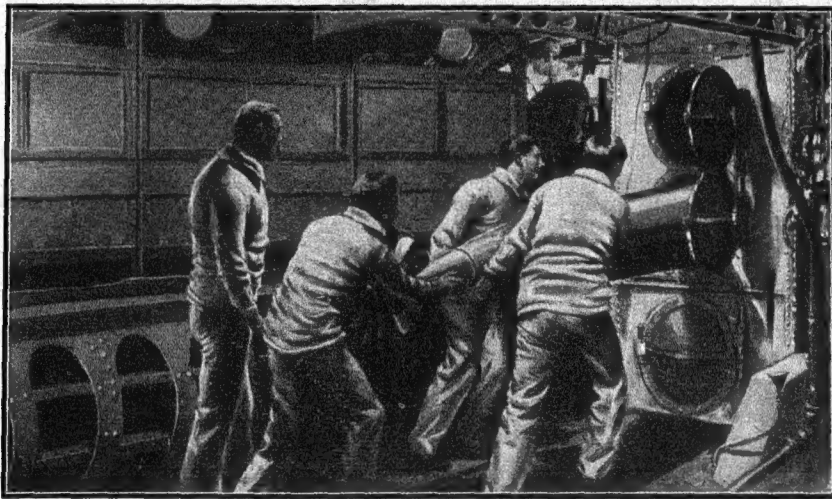
On one occasion Mr. Churchill went into the men's messes and discussed first-hand with them the conditions of their lives. There is no doubt he has got a closer insight into the sailor's mind than any other First Lord has had. But he met a brick wall on this occasion. It was on board a certain cruiser, and he had made a pretty exhaustive survey of her when he knocked up against a stoker fresh from the stokehold, in his full war-paint of "fear-nought" trousers, ragged shirt, and face as black as Erebus. Mr. Churchill looked at him and ventured on a few questions. How long had he been in the Service? The man replied without demur. Then came a few more, till at last he asked: "Do you like your job?"

"Can't say as I do," replied the stoker. "Oh," says the First Lord; "what's wrong with it?" The stoker looked at him calmly in the eye and asked in return: "What's right with it?"

Probably Mr. Churchill is pondering that question to this day!



BRITISH INFANTRY ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK THRU A WHEAT FIELD IN NORTHERN FRANCE



CHARGING A TORPEDO-TUBE IN A SUBMARINE

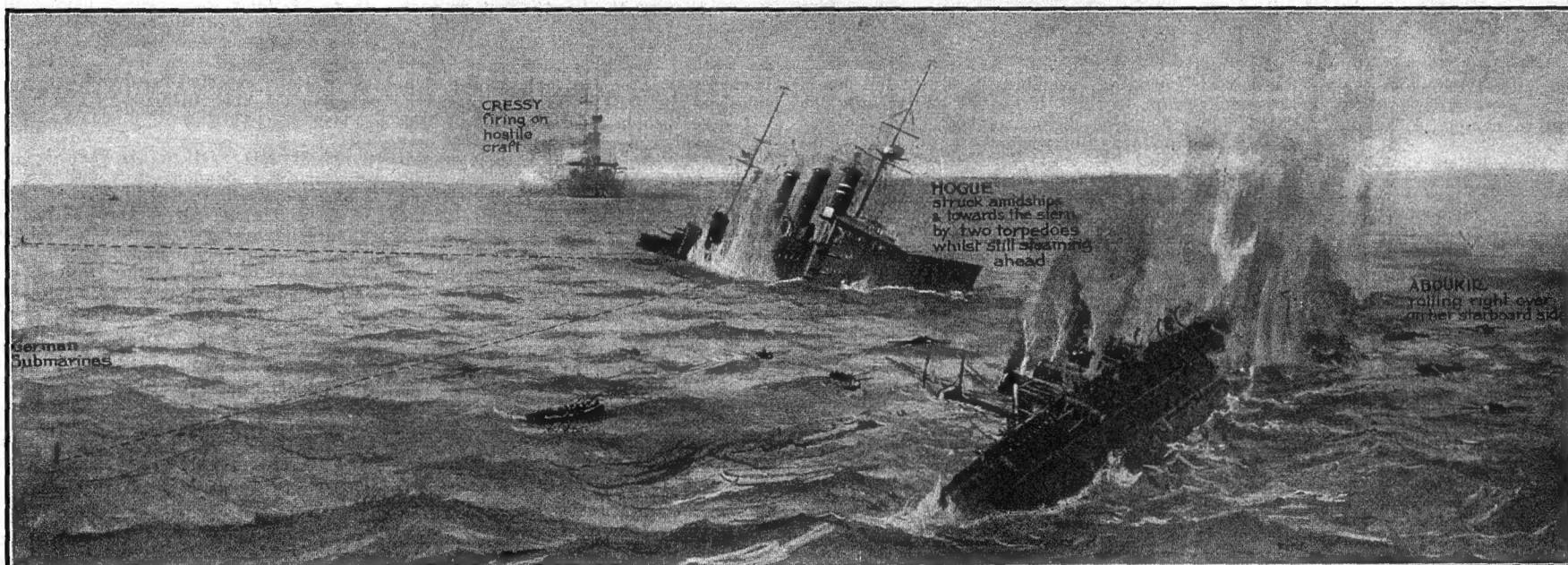
This picture shows the loading of a torpedo-tube on a German submarine. The tubes (as in the boats of all navies) are built into the structure of the vessel, which has, therefore, to be headed exactly in the direction the torpedo is to take—"laid" on the enemy, just as a gun is pointed. A torpedo-tube is simply a metal tube into which the torpedo fits closely, with hinged door-flaps at each end. The torpedo is slid in, the inner door closed and the outer opened. A valve in the tube is opened by electricity and the torpedo shot out by means of compressed air. A guiding bar holds it until clear of the vessel and starts the propelling mechanism of the torpedo, releasing also the safety-catch of the detonator.



WRECKED BY A ZEPPELIN BOMB

This picture shows the havoc caused in the fish market at Ostend by bombs dropped from German Zeppelin airships. The Germans are now reported to be preparing for an air raid on London and other English cities, using Ostend and other points on the Belgian coast as the base of operations. An airship could fly from Ostend to London and back between darkness and dawn in favorable weather, and naturally considerable anxiety is felt in England. So far bombs dropped from airships have not done any damage of military importance, tho some houses and other buildings have been destroyed and a few people, chiefly civilians and including some women, have been killed.

Sinking of the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy



GERMAN SUBMARINES GET IN THEIR DEADLY WORK

The only notable success standing to the credit of the German navy so far is the sinking of three British cruisers in the North Sea by torpedoes discharged from submarines.

A naval correspondent writes as follows concerning this event, which occurred in the early morning of September 22:

"Whilst the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy were patrolling their regular track, which took them to the neighborhood of the Nor Hinder banks, they espied about forty miles off the Dutch coast a suspicious trawler flying the Dutch flag. Proceeding in line-ahead formation they were steaming

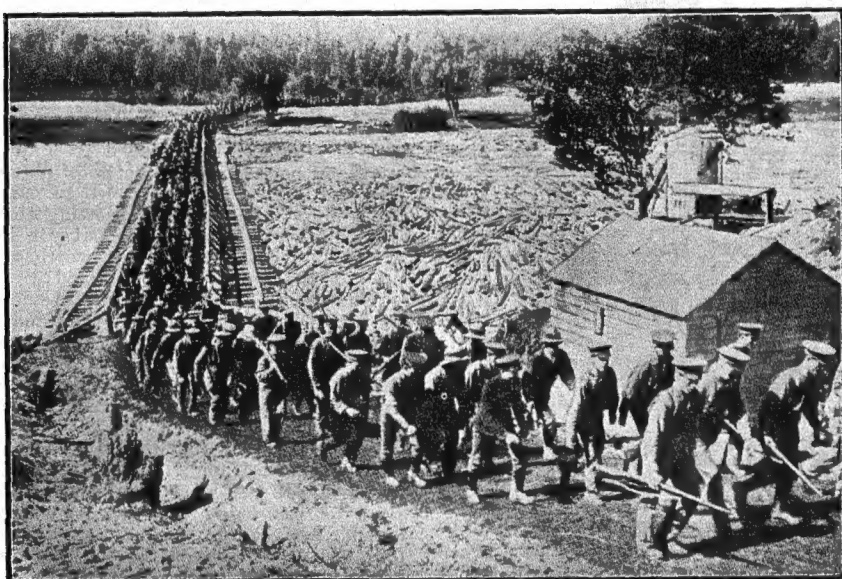
in thru a rather heavy sea without their regular destroyer screen, who had previously been driven home by stress of weather and had not yet returned. It should be stated that when the Aboukir was hit amidship all the ships closed up and began to lower their boats, but owing to the fact that the ships were

cleared for action, several of their boats had been left behind to strip them of as much inflammable woodwork as possible.

Sinking the Rescue Ships

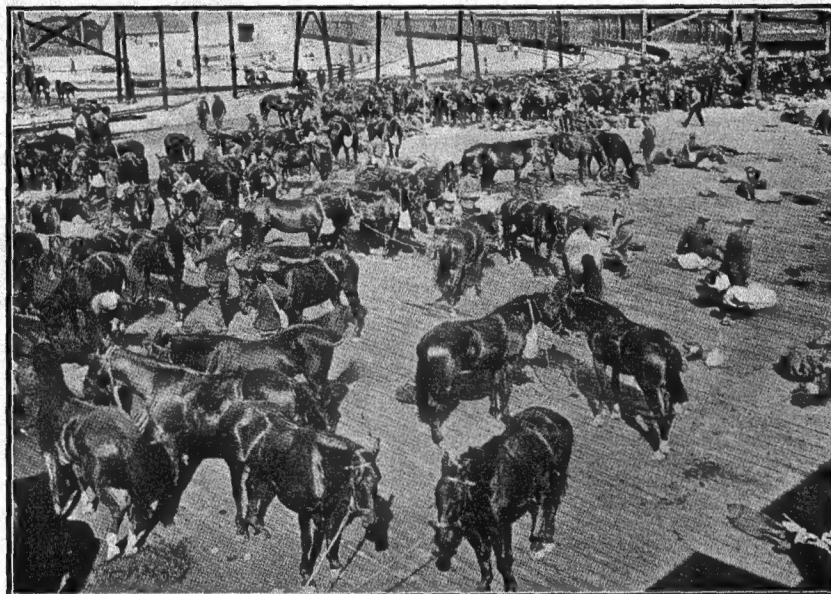
"Approximately a quarter of an hour after the Aboukir had been dealt a

Continued on Page 19



WINNIPEG TROOPS IN TRAINING

The troops are shown at Valcartier, the great mobilisation camp carved out of the wilderness north of Quebec. The 90th Winnipeg Rifles are seen crossing a bridge thrown over Jacques Cartier river by the engineers' corps. The timber block in the river is to be seen by the side of the bridge.



ALBERTA HORSES FOR CANADIAN CONTINGENT

This illustration (reproduced from the War Pictorial published at Montreal) shows the arrival of the Alberta Horse on the wharf at Quebec, ready to embark on the transports "Montezuma" and "Laconia."

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

A PRIZE FOR THE BEST CRITICISM

We of The Guide staff have been taking stock of our paper and asking ourselves in what ways it could be made more attractive to our readers, which has resulted in our decision to ask the readers themselves about it.

So we have decided to offer a prize of five dollars for the best letter of not more than a hundred and fifty words, setting forth clearly and concisely what you would like to have appear each week in the women's and children's departments of The Guide.

Try not to think about what you fancy the majority of our readers would like, but tell us just the sort of thing that you yourself enjoy.

What subjects do you like to have discussed on the Homemakers page and what kind of illustrations give you the most pleasure?

Do you like our new department devoted to Farm Women's Clubs? In what ways do you think this department could be improved upon?

Does the Young Canada Club appeal to you? How do you, as parents, think this section of the paper might be made more interesting to our young people?

Please do not bother telling us to change the size of our type or our page or to give more room to these sections, for those are matters that are settled by the powers that be and are already fixed.

But if you will sit right down and write us a letter telling us exactly the sort of matter you like, we will, as far as possible, try to comply with your preference in the matter.

These letters should be on hand not later than December 1, so that we may be able to put your ideas into practice during the winter months when the paper is largest.

Two prizes of three and two dollars each will be given for the two best letters submitted. All communications should be addressed as usual, to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LIGHT WARM CLOTHING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I should like to contribute some hints from my own experience for mothers.

When sending our little ones for a long distance to school it is a great advantage to them in walking to be dressed as lightly as possible, yet warmly enough for cold weather. For this reason short coats are better than long ones, using light snug fitting garments about the limbs to take the place of the long coat.

Since canvas slippers are so light on the feet, I find that the boys enjoy them very much in warm weather, but be sure to buy them with leather soles as the rubber soles cause the feet to perspire.

School bags and knapsacks, which are carried by means of straps over the shoulders, give the children free use of the hands and arms, admitting of a freer movement in the whole body so the walk is not as tiresome for them.

The knapsack should be provided with a flat bottle or flask containing milk for the child's lunch.

As the children often require recitations, I make a practice of cutting out all the good ones and pasting them in a book where they are readily found and chosen from when needed.

I keep other books for pasting clippings in, one for historical pictures, as pictures convey so much to a child's mind; one for helpful hints on games or any form of evening amusement; another contains poultry articles. These are very practical and helpful for myself, and I suppose we all keep a book for the excellent recipes found in our Homemakers pages.

I should like to call attention to the influence of pictures in the home. A sea scene may make a sailor of your boy, or "The Horse Fair" may make him a lover of horses. Let us choose pictures that have a noble influence to enrich our homes and educate the coming generation.

AUSTINITE.

A MOTHER'S PROBLEMS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I came to this country nearly nine years ago from

England and am now a mother of four little girls and one baby boy, so my hands are pretty full. Our shack is just 16 x 24, and as we can only heat half of it in winter we are feeling the growing pains pretty badly, too, and will have to have more air space soon. I well remember the first winter on the prairie in 1906. We had about eight months of it, from October till May. Our house wasn't finished off inside and we had only green wood to burn so got plenty of fresh air. It used to drop every day from the roof, but if the weather was too severe to thaw it there was a general downpour when it did get thawed out. I used to put an umbrella over the baby when asleep to keep her dry.

I often wonder how other mothers manage to keep their children's minds occupied on Sunday. It is one of the problems I have to face. One doesn't like telling them not to do this and that because it's Sunday as they will soon begin to dislike the day. I want to try and make it the best day in the week for them, so that they will look back in after years to the Sundays of their childhood with pleasure. I generally manage to give them the Sunday school lesson and they like to learn the Golden Text, and, like every other child, they like listening to stories. I should like to hear what other mothers have to say on this subject.

We are in rather a lonely part and don't see many neighbors in winter and one is apt to think it doesn't matter how one looks or dresses, nobody will see one today. But what about the little children? They are always looking on and learning from our example and they do like to see mother look nice with a clean blouse on, etc.

Another problem which we mothers have to face is getting the children educated. When the schools are open only about half time it doesn't give the children much chance unless they can learn a little at home too. I haven't had much time to teach mine, but find I can teach them quite a bit by asking them questions, giving them numbers to count up and take away while I'm doing my household work. Then they can write a little when I've finished with the table.

I do all my own sewing and like to get all the children's clothes ready for summer

in winter as one hasn't much time to sew in summer with poultry and garden to look after. With best wishes to the page and our editor.

HANNAH.

STENCILED DECORATIONS

Dear Editor and Readers:—The following is a description of a way to make a bedspread, which may be new and unique to some. It may seem like folly to talk of making bedspreads when one can buy the manufactured article so reasonably, but then we all like home handiwork.

The materials required for this spread are, two and a third yards bleached plain sheeting, a bottle of marking ink and a paper stencil.

Hem the sheeting, stretch it on some flat surface, say the table, lay over it your stencil, pat over the perforations with a chalk-filled blackboard brush or something similar. Remove stencil and trace with the indelible ink.

I got my stencils from A. Flanagan Co., 266-268 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and by glancing at their catalog you will see there is a variety of stencils to choose from. I just used a border stencil of water-lilies, arranging them in a diamond shape in the centre of the spread, with a border running the length of it on each side near the edge.

Pillow shams may be made the same way, with a "Good Morning" and "Good Night" stencil, or just some floral design, splashers and dresser scarfs also to match.

I have cushion tops of a similar style, as souvenirs of social evenings at our home. One design is a wreath of pansies in the centre, with printed wording inside, signifying the occasion, and outlined oblongs, about the size of a visiting card, scattered around the outside, for the guests to each write their names in. Another one has a circular space left in the centre for the words "For Auld Lang Syne," with the outlined oblongs for autographs, to the left, right and top of this space, and the music (a few bars) and words of the old song straight across the bottom. All the outlining and writing on each is done with the marking ink.

These are a few of the things one can make in this way. They look quite neat; wash and laundry well, can be boiled the

same as other white clothes; are more quickly done than with tracing cotton or other thread, and are inexpensive.

ISABELLE.

INEQUALITY OF LAWS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am enclosing a letter for you to forward to Victorine if you please. I always read your page with great interest and am especially interested in the equal suffrage question. While I personally might never use my right to vote, still I'd like to have that right and feel sure I could use it with as much discretion as the men show. The present laws certainly favor the men too much, as I've learned to my sorrow since I came to Canada. I never gave equal suffrage much thought before, but since coming here I have heard so often that everything belongs to the man and a woman is nothing that I've thought on the subject pretty seriously.

Certainly the mother has more right to the children than the father, who more often than not never gives them a thought till they are actually born and then takes lots of time to learn to love them. I know I always love mine from the time I know they are coming.

I have two little girls and I'd suffer most any indignity before I'd part with them. I don't worry about having to, but I think of other women who might have to and it makes the desire to see a change made in such laws. Thanking you for the expected favor.

Your friend,
(MRS.) E. P. EDWARDS.

HOW DO YOU KILL FLIES?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would like to add a few words to the letter in the last issue of The Guide, re constipation in infants. I believe it is often caused by the same condition in the mother of the nursing child and made chronic by drastic purgatives taken by the mother.

I wonder if any of your readers could tell me how to kill flies by fumigating? I have heard of and tried such as burning sulphur or carbolic acid, but have found them ineffective. Kindly state time required. I did not have time to swallow them properly earlier in the season and they have now got beyond my control and I cannot kill them fast enough with tanglefoot and poison.

I remember using insect powder at home which killed every fly in an hour or so, but our kitchen now is very large and not air-tight, so it would take a great deal of the powder each time.

DORA.

This advice might be useful for next season.

F. M. B.

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

The following sound advice was offered by Dr. B. Wallace Hamilton to the readers of the Delineator.

Did Your Children Have a Healthful Vacation?

Last spring you were worried sick over your children's sudden languor, and when Mary grew peevish and restless, and Johnny's appetite failed, and little Ethel became pale, with dull, listless eyes, you said: "Oh, they all need a tonic!" And straightway you rushed to a drug store and bought a large bottle of patent medicine. You then proceeded to make them more miserable by upsetting their stomachs with what was probably a lot of highly colored trash, not worth the price of the bottle that contained it.

What they needed was Nature's tonic—air, and lots of play in the out-of-doors. If they were "too busy with their school work" to have had enough of it during the school year, you should have seized upon their vacation as your golden opportunity.

Let me urge you not to work your child during the vacation if you can possibly avoid it. If you must, at least let his work be something that he can enjoy, and let him have a part of the summer or a large part of each day entirely free for outdoor play.

Are They Getting Proper Exercise?

Many of the ailments of school children, especially frequent colds, are due to lack

Continued on Page 23

Just a Domestic



Fifteen years drifted along and at the end of that time John Tightwad owned two sections of land, clear, many head of stock, a splendid barn, a fair sized house and six children. All that Jennie owned of this was her rather dowdy wardrobe. She hadn't even a legal share in the children. When she wanted money she had to beg John to let her have it and there was always a scene and a wrangle. He made it very clear to her that the money, and the house and the family were all his, tho she had grown horny-handed in working for them.

Jennie at last declared that she wouldn't stand it and consulted a lawyer. She found that her husband was quite within the law. She had no legal claim on anything. She discovered, to her chagrin, that her position in the home of her husband all these years had been that of an unpaid domestic.

Frost Injury to Oats

By Alfred Eastham, Chief Analyst, Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary

Early frosts this year have done much damage to the oat crop in many districts thruout the West. While of excellent feeding value, such oats are often unfit for seed. Great care, therefore, should be taken by farmers in the choice of seed, as the sowing of frosted oats may result in crop failure. Little reliance can be placed on general appearance and unless the farmer knows the origin of his seed and is certain that it has matured under favorable conditions, a germination test is indispensable. From the results of such a test the farmer can use his seed intelligently and so regulate the amount sown that he can obtain a proper stand of plants even tho he may be compelled to use seed somewhat lower in vitality than usual.

Little accurate information is to hand regarding the degree of frost necessary to damage oats for seed. So far as our own observations go, two degrees of frost in the milk stage are sufficient in most cases to ruin oats for seed. In the dough stage they are not nearly so susceptible and when well ripened and dry stand considerable frost without serious injury. A curious feature is that often oats that have been frosted in the milk stage seem to fill alright and give seed of a heavy bushel weight. Such oats frequently refuse to germinate more than 25 per cent. and in consequence are worthless for seed purposes.

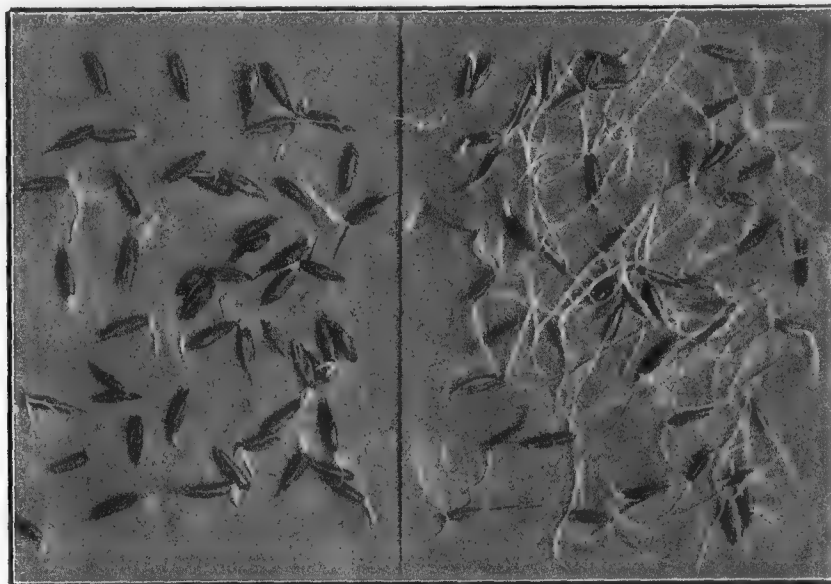
Signs of Frost Injury

Superficially, there is often little to indicate that oats have suffered serious injury from frost. They may be heavy and of good appearance and yet be of low vitality. Frosted kernels, however, when stripped of the hull, are dark, particularly at the tips and are usually brittle. When cut they are much more waxy in texture. When the kernel is split lengthwise, a dark streak along the groove indicates frost injury. This is a character looked for more particularly in grading for milling purposes; for seed purposes it is unreliable. Oats may possess this character and yet give a germination as high

as 90 per cent., much higher in fact than some which do not possess it. While it is true that some idea of the seed value may be obtained by careful examination, the only reliable method is by means of a germination test.

Where and How Tests are Made
The Dominion Seed Laboratory for

by a fanning mill, but in counting out seeds for a germination test, these light seeds are included in the proportion in which they occur in the sample. The result of the germination test thus gives the percentage of seeds that may be expected to grow in the sample as sent. It is necessary, therefore, that those



SEED OF WEAK VITALITY

Both taken at the end of six days.

SEED OF STRONG VITALITY

Photo by courtesy of the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary.

the West is situated at Calgary, and all Western samples should be sent there.

In making germination tests a definite number of seeds are counted out indiscriminately from the sample. Oats are quite often received in the condition in which they have come from the thresher. Such samples contain a number of light kernels which could be cleaned out

who wish to know whether their grain can be profitably used for seed should send samples of the cleaned grain just as it is intended to be sown.

Frosted oats, germinate more slowly than sound ones and in consequence a somewhat longer period of growth is allowed. The sprouted seeds are counted at the end of six, ten and fourteen days. The report gives the percentage of sprout-

ed grains at the end of six days and also at the end of fourteen days. The former is known as the preliminary count and should be noted very particularly by farmers. The higher the count at the end of six days, the stronger the vitality of the seed and the better the prospects of a good crop being produced therefrom. Suppose, for instance, two samples of oats have been tested; one shows a preliminary count of 85 per cent. in six days and 95 per cent. in fourteen; the other grows 30 per cent. in six days and 95 per cent. in fourteen days. Altho the total germination is the same, the first sample would make by far the better seed on account of the very much stronger vitality. Plants from such seed would come up stronger, more rapidly, and evenly and would undoubtedly come thru unfavorable conditions much more successfully. The resulting crop would ripen more evenly and in all probability a few days earlier due to the better start. The importance, therefore, of sowing seed of strong vitality cannot be overestimated, particularly in districts where climatic conditions are often unfavorable.

Points to be Observed in Sending Samples for Test

- 1—Samples should contain approximately one thousand kernels.
- 2—Where possible, samples should be cleaned before sending.
- 3—The postage should be prepaid. Packages insufficiently stamped are liable to be refused by the Post Office.
- 4—It is unnecessary to enclose stamps for a reply.
- 5—The usual time necessary for a test is fourteen days.
- 6—All samples should be plainly marked with the name and address of sender.
- 7—Twenty-five samples will be tested for any one person free of charge.
- 8—All samples should be addressed to Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary.

The Chief Factor in Road Maintenance

"Roads cannot be made with a split-log drag, but once they are graded, drained and crowned, no other single implement can maintain them in as perfect condition as can a split-log drag."

There are many districts thruout the West in which the municipalities have been progressive enough to make use of the earth road drag in the maintenance of the roads. A great deal of impetus has been given to the improvement of country highways by the increasing popularity of the automobile amongst farmers. It is becoming more and more widely recognized that time is very valuable during the short working period and as a consequence cheap rapid transit as furnished by reasonably priced motor power is coming steadily into favor. In order that motor vehicles of any kind may be expeditiously used, reasonably good highways are required and hence the increasing attention which is being given to road construction.

By far the largest factor in the construction of rural highways is the cost of maintenance or upkeep, and any method which will aid in keeping expenditure for this purpose at a minimum should be in great demand.

The split-log drag is a simple and inexpensive device for maintaining most types of earth roads which when wet become rutted under traffic and which become firm on drying out. Roads that are very rocky or composed entirely of sand cannot be materially improved by its use, but in the majority of Western townships great benefit will result from its use.

Uses of Road Drag

Properly used at the right time the road drag performs four distinct offices. First, by moving at an angle to the travelled way it tends to produce or preserve a crowned cross-section. Second, if used when the material of the surface

is not compact and hard, it tends to reduce ruts and other irregularities in the road by moving material from the points that are relatively high to those which are relatively low. Third, when used after a rain on sandy roads it accelerates the drying out of the road by spreading out puddles of water and thus increasing the surfaces exposed to evaporation. Fourth, if the surface material is in a slightly plastic state, dragging smears over and partially seals the so-called pores which naturally occur in earthy material, and thus makes the road surface more or less impervious to water. Of course, if used improperly or at the wrong time, the drag may do actual injury to the road. Dragging a very dry road, for example, serves to increase the quantity of dust and may do additional damage by des-

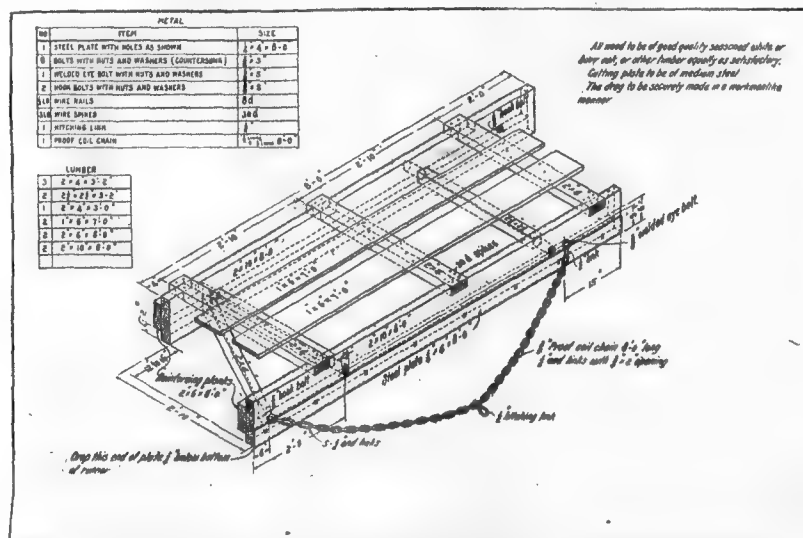
troying the seal produced during previous dragging. If, on the other hand, the road is very wet and muddy, the irregularities in the surface are likely to be increased rather than diminished by dragging.

Constructing the Drag

The construction of the drag is clearly shown in the accompanying illustration. If a log seven or eight inches in diameter is obtainable in the locality it may be used to as good advantage as the sawn lumber. The material should be of hard, tough wood which will not decay very rapidly when exposed to the weather. Railroad ties have been frequently used for this purpose and possess the advantage that they are already cut to about the right length. In selecting a tie, however, care

should be exercised to see that it is of sound wood and of the proper size. The runners in the design are made of 2 to 2½ inch boards, 10 inches wide and from 6 to 8 feet long, reinforced with other 2 inch boards of the same length, but only 6 inches in width. If more convenient, however, 4 inch runners without reinforcing boards may be readily substituted for those shown. The ends of the rungs of the two cross braces are fitted into 2 inch auger holes and these are so arranged that the runners, when framed together, will be displaced in a longitudinal direction with respect to each other. The object of this displacement, or offset as it is usually termed, is to make the ends of the front and back runners follow approximately the same line on the road while the drag is in operation. The amount of displacement, therefore, should depend upon the skew necessary to make the drag empty itself. Under ordinary conditions an offset of from 12 to 16 inches will prove satisfactory. The other braces are slotted and nailed into the runners.

In order to make it easy for a man to stand upon the drag and to shift his weight properly when dragging over a hard surface, the drag should be provided with two 1 inch boards placed parallel with the runners and nailed onto the top braces. These boards should be about 8 inches wide and their length should be slightly less than that of the runners of the drag. The chain by means of which the drag is drawn should be about 8 feet long and its links should be made of three-eighths inch steel. The hitching link, which is designed so that its position on the chain may be readily changed, should be made of one-half inch steel. If desired, an ordinary clevis may be substituted for this hitching link. It is a good plan, too, to use half inch links at each end of the chain because the wear is greater at these points. In fastening



DETAIL DRAWING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PLANK ROAD DRAG

Continued on Page 18

COAL

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We can supply many different kinds of Coal, but for ranges, heaters and soft coal furnaces we highly recommend



Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

Per \$3.50 Ton

Nut Size (½ in. to 4 ins.) special price \$2.65 per ton

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (HARD COAL)

We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

Per \$6.85 Ton



Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

J. B. MUSSELMAN
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

PATRIOTIC ACRE

The Patriotic Acre proposal, as outlined last week, has attracted widespread attention and has drawn favorable comment from many sources. If every local will take loyally hold of the matter the Saskatchewan farmers thru their association will render a service to the empire and the cause of liberty, which will win for the farmers of the province an enviable name and reputation the world over of which we shall ever be proud. Such a contribution, if general, will attract attention to our fertile fields and boundless prairies in a manner that will, when the war is ended, attract many thousands of the best class of settlers to Saskatchewan. The following is a clipping from a very prominent Canadian daily:

One Acre Each

Saskatchewan Grain Growers Plan Fine Patriotic Gift

Acting on the suggestion from one of the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the central organization is making a unique patriotic appeal to the farmers of this province. The appeal is that each grain grower will set apart one acre of land to sow with wheat next spring, the proceeds from which will be given to the patriotic fund. The central organization has adopted this plan as it appeals to them as a fair one in which all the farmers, whether they had a poor crop this year or not, may take part.

As the Association has 850 locals, it is anticipated that the acreage under cultivation for patriotic purposes will be 50,000 acres, and the crop, at an average of 12 bushels per acre as this year, would mean 600,000 bushels of grain, or almost an equal amount of money. Truly a princely offering from the farmers of Saskatchewan.

SETTLERS WANT CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES

Dear Sir:—You are no doubt aware that the government is issuing relief tickets here in this district and they take them to the stores and get goods for them. I am selling all our members coal for \$6.25 per ton, but the gentleman that is giving out these tickets does not want the Grain Growers' Association to do business in this town, and therefore will not issue tickets on the Grain Growers' Association, but will give our members tickets if they go to the regular coal dealer where they have to pay \$7.50 per ton. Our members think this way of doing business is a hold up, forcing them to buy where they do not want to.

Do you think that the head office of the Grain Growers' Association could remedy this style of doing business and force the government to give the tickets where the poor fellows could buy the cheapest as the farmers should be allowed to do the best they could with the money they are getting. They will all have to pay this money back sooner or later as it is only a loan the government is giving them against their land, but actually forcing them to deal where they say. Please let us know what steps to take to remedy this and oblige.

J. G.

Note:—In view of the splendid work which the governments—both Provincial and Federal—are doing for the assistance of farmers whose crops were a failure, and the obvious intent that so far as possible no farmer shall be left incapable of sowing his land next spring, it would appear only reasonable that the suggestion made in the above letter and also by many other locals should be adopted by the government and distribution of relief supplies after investigation made thru the Co-operative Wholesale Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. Surely the farmers should not have to pay \$7.50 per ton for coal which they

can purchase for \$6.25 just because the government is good enough to lend them a little of their own money.

J. B. M.

FARMERS MUST HAVE FEED

Dear Sir:—The oat crop has been a complete failure in this district and seed and feed both will have to be purchased. We will require a carload of seed and one or more carloads of feed. Kindly quote me prices laid down at Harris on the C.N.R. and Biggar on G.T.P., either point being suitable. I might say the wheat crop was very light here, an average of about 8 bushels per acre, and as this part of the country is comparatively new, there is not much cash in the farmers' possession. The hay crop is almost a failure and hay is very scarce compared with other years.

There is a lot of land to be seeded in the spring but it cannot go in in any kind of shape without feed oats, and preparation for another year will fall to nil. Cannot something be done thru the government or otherwise to supply oats on next fall's terms? Good security could be had in almost every case. It seems to me the most practical method of assuring a big yield from Western Canada for the coming year is to put the man on the land already established in the most efficient state.

Awaiting your reply.

E. B. GIFFORD,
Secy. Alisa Craig Association.

E. B. Gifford, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 12th inst., and am very sorry to know that your oat crop has been a complete failure and that you will be obliged to purchase considerable quantities. The position which you state is that which exists at many points in Saskatchewan and the suggestion which you make is both timely and to the point.

It has been proposed by various public men of the East that the Canadian government should make a very large grant to assist in bringing under cultivation a vastly increased acreage of land, these men evidently not being aware of the fact that land broken in the spring of 1915 cannot yield returns until the fall of 1916. If the men making this proposition are sincere they should lend their support to such a proposal as you have put forth. Many thousands of acres of land, especially in Western Saskatchewan, cannot be properly put into crop next spring unless assistance is rendered to the farmers on the land in the shape not only of seed but of feed as well. We have now the assurance that no land will have to lie idle during next year for want of seed and I am quite confident that the government will come to the assistance of all worthy farmers who may find it impossible to work their land for lack of feed.

It will be wise for your local and all other locals who are interested in this proposition to memorialize by reso-

lution Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Central Secretary.

PAINT ADDED TO THE LIST

The Central has now added to its long list of supplies for Saskatchewan farmers acting thru the association a full line of ready mixed paints. These will be sold to our locals at prices that make the so-called "Bargain Day" prices of profit seeking companies look a bit leary. It is good paint, too—the kind that wears and it looks well. Just another evidence of what the Saskatchewan farmers can do when they go after their own business in earnest. A large contract had to be placed to get the values but it will all sell and more, too.

We now handle lumber, roofing, metal sheeting and siding, and paint to finish off and protect the whole. Thus we work for better homes at less cost and we are revolutionizing trade conditions in the province.

J. B. M.

LOCAL NEWS

Enclosed find \$4.00 membership fees from our local for eight new members. You ask if we wear the membership button. Yes, indeed, we do, and it certainly is (as you state in your letter) a nice way in which the members can advertise their Association.

We are very much pleased to learn that the membership of the Central Association is increasing. I feel quite confident that a progressive movement like ours is bound to become the one which will be of most vital interest to all farmers and citizens of Canada.

We are, yours for co-operation,
A. E. ROSVOLD,
Secretary Una G. G. A.

Enclosed please find cheque for \$9.50, membership fees for nineteen members. This brings our membership up to fifty-one and we hope to go on increasing. Unfortunately the crops in this district are not of the best and farmers generally are feeling the pinch of hard times. There is no doubt, however, if we stick together as an Association our condition will rapidly improve.

Wishing you every success in your efforts for our Association.

ARTHUR HALL,
Secretary Landis Ass'n.

Enclosed find \$8.00, fees from the Avondale W. G. G. A., which at present consists of sixteen members.

MYRTLE R. NODWELL,
Secretary Avondale W.G.G.A.

I enclose herewith \$11.50 membership fees due Central.

J. J. LAMB,
Sec. Key West Local.

Enclosed I hand you \$18.00 due to the Central from this local for thirty-six members.

WM. RUDD,
Secretary Uren Local.

Please find enclosed \$3, being fees for six new lady members of this association. (MRS.) N. DEALEY,
Sec'y Red Lake W.G.G.A.

Please find enclosed order to amount of \$8.50, being fees for seventeen new members.

N. F. SCOTT,
Sec'y Woodlawn Ass'n.

PROGRAM OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

District No.	Director	Date	Place
1	B. M. Hendricks, Outlook	Dec. 9	Elbow
2	M. P. Roddy, Rouleau	Nov. 20	Weyburn
3	N. Spencer, Carnduff	" 19	Arcole
4	R. M. Johnston, Eastview	" 10	Regina
5	J. W. Easton, Moosomin	" 17	Wawota
6	F. W. Redman, Grenfell	" 13	Broadview
7	C. O. A. Travis, Govan	" 17 and 18	Melville
8	T. M. Eddy, Bethune	" 19	Hanley
9	J. F. Reid, Orcadia	" 24	Wynyard
10	J. L. Rooke, Togo	" 25	Wadena
11	Thos. Sales, Langham	Dec. 1 and 2	N. Battleford
12	A. Knox, Prince Albert	Nov. 27	Prince Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	Dec. 4	Biggar
14	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	" 8	Conquest
15	J. N. Burrill, Indian Head	" 11	Swift Current
	F. Burton, Vanguard	To be published later	

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,
 Penhold; Third, E. Carwell, Red Deer;
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all
 communications for this page should be sent

District Directors:
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-
 monton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton;
 Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strons; Red
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary
 —H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J.
 Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D.
 Trego, Gleichen.

Official Call to the Convention

Official Circular No. 8

To the Officers and Members of.....
 Union No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Acting under instructions from the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, I hereby give notice that the Seventh Annual Convention of the Association will be held in the City of Edmonton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 19, 20 and 21, 1915, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on the first day.

Referring to section 4 of our Constitution, the following words appear:—"The Association shall be governed by the Annual Convention to be held in the last half of January in each year, composed of delegates from each Union not in arrears to the Association, elected in the ratio of one delegate for every ten, and major portion of ten paid-up members."

Credential certificates are enclosed with this circular. Please see that your delegates are provided with these certificates. Additional certificates can be obtained from this office on request, and all delegates must have these certificates signed by the president and secretary of their union for identification. These certificates must be handed in with the railway certificate to the General Secretary or his assistant and exchanged for the official delegate's badge.

The railway expenses will be pooled in accordance with the plan adopted at previous conventions. On the last occasion the convention was held in Edmonton the pooled railway fare was \$4.75. The Executive headquarters will be a \$2.50 a day hotel, according to present plans, so that a liberal allowance of six days from home at the above rate will bring the expenses of each delegate to not more than \$20.00. Every Union should take steps to raise the necessary funds for at least one delegate. Last year's Convention was nearly twice the size of any previous one, yet we had only about 50 per cent. of our Unions represented. Let us try and do a little better this year.

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE.

The "Teck" Lounge Suit.



Sent all Duty and Postage paid—direct to your home.

\$5.50 Made to order.

The TECK SUIT is made of extremely serviceable material and up-to-date style, and in a variety of patterns.

The Dark Grey Tweed and Navy Blue Serge are the most popular lines. If you are in a hurry fill out the following:

ORDER FORM.

Height

Chest over Vest

Trousers Leg

Waist

Pattern

Name

Address

Suits also at \$6.25, \$9, \$10.50.

All charges prepaid.

Send p.c. for samples and particulars to
CAMERON & Co.,
 Dominion Bank Bldgs., Spadina Avenue,
TORONTO.

All Orders to—
CAMERON & Co. (Dept 35),
 The Scotch House
 164, Howard Street, Glasgow
SCOTLAND.

Special Instructions to Delegates

To enable the resolution dealing with the travelling expenses of the delegates to be carried out, it is necessary that every delegate shall purchase a regular single first-class ticket from his nearest home station to Edmonton and secure at the same time from the agent a standard certificate. This applies only to delegates living on C. P. R. lines. It will be necessary for delegates from the C.N.R. and G.T.P. lines to buy a single first-class ticket from their home station to the junction point with the C.P.R. and secure a standard certificate from the local agent, and at the junction point a single first-class ticket to Edmonton over the C.P.R. lines must be purchased and another standard certificate for this portion of the journey secured.

These certificates must be secured not more than three days, not including Sunday, prior to the opening of the Convention and are good for three days after the close of the Convention. The certificates must be presented to the Secretary at the Convention and on being countersigned by him will enable the delegates to secure a free pass for the homeward journey (provided 100 delegates are in attendance).

A pooled railway rate means all delegates pay the same fare irrespective of the distance they come. Those delegates from near at hand pay into the pool so that those from far off may benefit. As the Convention is never in the same city two successive years, each union benefits in turn.

All delegates must conform to this rule.

Information to Ladies

A special invitation is extended to all ladies for our Convention. Please bear in mind that an effort is being made this year by the Central Office to hold a special session for ladies. Further particulars in regard to this portion of the program will be sent out later.

All ladies making the trip are requested to carry out the same instructions as the men, in which case they will receive the same privileges as to the return fare.

Resolutions

If you have any resolutions to submit to the Convention remember that they must reach the Central Office not later than December 15th, in accordance with section 5 (e) of our Constitution. Apply to this office for the necessary forms or send your resolutions in on a separate sheet of paper with name of your union, and the mover and second legibly marked. All resolutions sent in must be signed by the president and secretary of the union.

General

Another circular dealing with general matters will be sent out as soon as possible.

Yours fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Sec'y.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Following up a recent meeting of the board of directors and at the request of a number of our unions special funds have been opened at this office for the relief of distress caused by the war. Contributions may be sent in to the secretary, the proceeds to be donated to the Red Cross Society, Belgian Relief Fund, or Patriotic Fund. Spring Ridge Union No. 80 has the honor of being the first to send in a contribution, having sent \$25 to be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund. If any other of our unions in the province are proposing to do anything along these lines, we

hope they will consider sending it thru the Central Office, so that the donation from the U.F.A. will be a credit to our organization.

CONSORT DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Consort District Association of the U.F.A. will hold their annual convention at Veteran on Thursday, November 26, and the general secretary has been invited to attend this meeting. A good meeting is anticipated. The following subjects are on the program for addresses and discussion.

Making Use of the District Association.

Co-operative Buying.

Making Local Union Meetings More Interesting.

The Troubles of a Secretary.

IN GOOD STANDING

Owing to an unfortunate oversight Winnipeg Union No. 521 was published in our recent list of suspended unions. This union is in good standing with sixteen fully paid up members.

Champion Union No. 412 has also sent in membership dues and is now in good standing, having been re-instated on our active list.

TRANSFER CARDS

We have recently secured something which will fill a long felt want, namely standard transfer cards. These cards are got out in the same form as our membership tickets, and we hope will be taken advantage of by our unions when members are desirous of transferring. There has been some confusion in the past in connection with transferring members from one union to another, but this should prevent this in the future. The cards can be secured from this office at a cost of one cent apiece to cover printing and postage.

CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

A few days ago I happened to be passing the Calgary Public Market and spent a few minutes in looking around same, as there is no doubt that this market has now become one of the institutions of the province, altho it has only been in operation a short eighteen months. More and more farm produce can be seen on this market, the bulk of it being handled thru dealers. Our own stall, which is operated by the Grain Growers Grain Co., had a very good display of produce for sale, and I understand that at last the farmers are shipping enough produce to the stall, on which a commission of 10 per cent. is charged to meet running expenses. It is hoped, however, that the present receipts may be largely increased, as in that way only will it be possible to reduce the rate of commission charged for selling to 5 per cent. straight, which is the object in view.

One noticeable feature of the market at the present time is the almost total absence of strictly fresh or new laid eggs. On our own stall the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have established quite a reputation with the consumers for a strictly high class egg, but for the last week or two they have not been able to anything like satisfy the demand. This is rather surprising, as even on our market strictly fresh eggs are worth 40 cents per dozen, and, while it is true that this is the moulting season and consequently there is a general falling off in the supply, there should surely be more eggs available than are offered for sale on the market, or even in the city of Calgary. It is more than likely that in the course of a few weeks there will be a big rush of eggs, and consequently the price will suffer.

If there is one thing today more than another which we have to learn in connection with shipping to a public market it is to regulate our supply as much

as possible and avoid starving the market at some seasons and glutting it at others.

Another noticeable feature was the large quantity of old hens offered for sale, in fact the market was very busy at the time the dealers seemed to be experiencing great difficulty in disposing of same. There was a ready demand for young poultry at good prices, but the older birds were difficult to get rid of, and I have no doubt many farmers would be disappointed at the returns they received. We must remember that when dealing with a public market we are not dealing with a cold storage house having facilities for storing for an indefinite period and regulate the supply according to the requirements, and in order to get satisfactory returns we should ship as far as possible a uniform shipment, and in the matter of poultry if we have both young and old birds to sell, divide both groups by a spread over a number of shipments if possible, so that the salesman can meet all the demands which are made upon him.

A little experience in public market work soon shows what is for the best interests of the farmer, and I am sure that if anyone requires any advice or suggestions in regard to shipping to the stall the manager will be only too pleased to send full particulars. Any requests in regard to this sent to this office will be turned over to him and promptly attended to.

CARLTON NEWS

S. C. Kerslake, secretary of Carlton Union No. 253, reports that the Carlton Union has been very quiet this last three months on account of everybody being so busy, but they are putting their shoulders to the wheel again and at the last meeting Saturday, October 10, there were fourteen members present and a good interesting meeting was the result. Meetings will be called the second and last Saturday of each month from now on, instead of the last Saturday, which was the rule thru the summer months. They are hoping to have a good live time again this winter.

This union also inquires what steps the U.F.A. organization is taking in regard to subscriptions to the various relief funds, and are arranging to have a concert or some other entertainment, the proceeds of which will be put to the cause in question.

BUSY AT FINN'S LAKE

E. J. Hunt, president of the Finn's Lake Union No. 648, reports that since their secretary, D. A. Fullerton, left the district some time ago, the union has been rather neglected, and also on account of the fact that so many of their members were away in distant harvest fields, no meetings were held for two months. Mr. Fullerton still being away, Mr. Hunt is filling the office of secretary temporarily. He states that since they have been blessed with the late rains everybody is busy plowing.

MORE NEWS WANTED

Only three very short reports from local unions are to hand this week, and as we are already overcrowded with work here at the office, I regret that we will not be able to fill our allotted space on this occasion. There are a large number of our unions who are doing very excellent work, and from whom we have not heard for a considerable length of time. If the secretaries would only send in a report, however brief it may be, I am sure it would be of great interest to all readers of this page, and in addition it would help very considerably to relieve us at this office. The hunting up of back records and drafting reports on same in order to fill this page occupies time which can ill be spared and should not be necessary.



The Carrier For You

IN choosing a litter carrier, one should consider all of the equipment necessary for a complete outfit: Carrier, Track, Hangers, Switches, and Swing Pole fittings. Do not place an order before learning of the many distinctive features to be found in Louden Equipment.

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

—is simple in construction, and easily operated. Carrier box is made of heavy galvanized steel, strongly reinforced with angle iron. Worm hoisting gear insures maximum speed and power. Track is of high carbon steel and is easily installed.

Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.

Our architectural department will supply free Barn plans.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
537 Martin Ave. • WINNIPEG

Seed Grain Wanted!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

THE WHISTLING WIND

will hold no terrors
for you if your coal
bin is full of

ENTWHISTLE COAL

This is an excellent glossy, soft coal for ranges and heaters. It will not crumble into dust, but breaks into cubes. The quality is O.K. but the price is low, only

Per **\$2.75** Ton
TRY IT

YellowHead Coal

Mined in solid rock, is nearly as valuable as Hard Coal. It is worth buying at \$1.00, per ton higher cost than any other Bituminous Coal. Price at mines

Per **\$3.75** Ton

Associations north of main line C.P.R. and west of Regina can use both these coals to good advantage.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sask. Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. G. Henders, President, Oulross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

A PATRIOTIC CONCERT

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter re Patriotic Fund, our Association intend to hold a Patriotic Concert in November, the funds to go to the Central. We expect to make up quite a good contribution.

WM. DENOON,
Sec. Birnie Branch M.G.G.A.

A SPLENDID START

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—At our meeting today I brought your letter of October 1 re the War Fund up. We collected at the meeting alone \$108, and since we have made it up to \$118. We wish this money to be sent to the old country for the soldiers' wives and widows and for Belgian people in England.

If only every Association in Manitoba would put up the same, the executive would have something worth while sending to the Old Country.

The Vista Ladies' G. G. A. and the Men's G. G. A. are going to hold a supper and concert in the near future for the same purpose.

Now we wish this money to go direct to the Old Country for relief purposes.

ARCHIE A. FORDE,

Sec. Vista Grain Growers' Ass'n.

Note.—This is the first contribution which has reached the Central Office of the Association, and if other branches do as well in proportion, we should have quite a presentable fund.

BRANT ARGYLE AFFAIRS

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Your circular re Studies in Rural Citizenship, etc., to hand, and will be read at our meeting early in November. You mention also not having received dues from this Association and the reason is I cannot collect all. However, I enclose \$21.50 for forty-three members paid up—five more may also keep their promises. Last year we had fifty members, but several have joined branches nearer their homes than ours such as Stonewall, Grassmere, Warren. I think fifty was our high-water mark.

Truly it is difficult to interest some and make them see past and future benefits. A point I think is wrong, viz., a man (a small-minded one, surely) is a member and when we have seed oats, twine, etc., as we do every year, he buys a double quantity and passes half on to a friend or neighbor who is too mean to pay for membership and yet gets the benefits. I always contend it should not be allowed. The cash for things is also an obstacle to progress, but naturally for price reduction the cash is necessary.

ARTHUR KIRK,

Sec.-Treas. Brant-Argyle.

ORGANIZING AT BIRD TAIL SIDING

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Am writing to let you know that we have started another branch

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT

Editor, Guide:—You do not hear from Oak Lake often, but when we speak we mean business. At a meeting of our local branch yesterday we decided to send a carload of flour to the Prince of Wales' Fund. We are getting the flour from our local mill, Leitch Bros., who have given us good terms. The farmers are asked to deliver their wheat for this purpose on the 7th of November and on that date we are to get track price. We can either sell our wheat and buy the flour or have the wheat gristed for the purpose. I hope to see this in The Guide and you can fix it to read good.

Yours truly,

G. W. GORDON.
Oak Lake, Oct. 27, 1914.

Note.—A message like this does not need "fixing." It "reads good" as it is.—Editor, Guide.

of the Grain Growers' Association at the Bird Tail Siding. We organized last night. We got fifteen members and believe we will get a number more, as we are holding our first meeting on the 30th of this month. Send me as soon as possible fifty membership cards, also the bill, and I will send it in by return mail.

SIMON CROOKSHANKS.
Rossburn P.O. Sec.-Treas.

THE UPLIFT OF THE FARMERS

J. F. Larson, Sec. Washington Co., Minn.,
A.S. of E.

If farmers nowadays are not becoming educated, their case must be hopeless or there is something wrong with the aims or methods of their teachers. Even one of the big telephone companies has joined the ranks of teachers and is giving the farmers lessons on the dangers of government ownership of telephone lines.

For years farmers have read farm papers and listened to institute speakers, and this instruction has unquestionably been of immense value to the farmers themselves and to all other classes of people as well. Usually, however, students have some choice as to the subjects of study and changes are made as times and conditions require it; but farmers' institute conductors and farm papers have followed practically the same line of instruction for the past quarter of a century, notwithstanding the fact that a large percentage of the farmers as well as others who have made a study of the situation are fully convinced that the question of marketing is as much in need of attention as that of production. Now, railroad companies, farm machinery trusts, bankers' associations, and other big business interests are taking it upon themselves to teach the farmers—to "help the farmers," without even asking the farmers themselves whether they want it or not. These big business concerns are joining hands with state agricultural extension divisions and in some cases, as it appears, are actually taking a very prominent part in directing the work of the extension divisions. There might be no particular objections to this were it not for the fact that these business interests, and notably the bankers' associations, are apparently not only aiming to "help," but are endeavoring to dictate to the farmers, while many farmers are inclined to think that, from the standpoint of benefitting the general public, they are as capable of giving valuable pointers to the manufacturers, dealers, bankers, etc., as these gentlemen are to give advice to farmers.

The avowed aim of this extraordinary interest in farmers and their affairs is to help them produce so much more that not only will the cost of living be lowered, but the farmers themselves will be more prosperous, and thus tend to increase the prosperity of others. This is good theory, for, according to all natural laws, the greater the production of a country, the greater will be the material welfare of all its people, provided all classes receive their proper share. Under our present marketing system, however, the theory does not always work out in practice, and the actual results are not very attractive to the farmers and do not tend to encourage them in devoting more time, labor and money to the effort of producing bigger crops. It is a common experience of farmers, which is also borne out by government reports, that a big crop often brings a much smaller cash return to the farmers than a small crop. For instance, one year the farmers of this country raised sixty million more bushels of barley than they did the year before, but they received forty million dollars less for it. One year a farmer raised two hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre and sold the potatoes for twenty-two cents a bushel; the next year he raised one hundred bushels to the acre and sold them for sixty cents a bushel—it is more profitable to raise one bushel for sixty cents than two bushels for forty-four cents. This did not stop this farmer from trying to raise two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre the following year; but if this farmer is to pay out money for expert help and advice

(which all farmers do in paying their share of the taxes necessary to maintain institute conductors, extension division workers, county agricultural agents, etc.), he would rather learn how to dispose of the two bushels to better advantage so that he will not lose money by raising a big crop. The bigger the crop, the lower the price to the farmer goes; but the railroads do not lower their freight rates; the bankers do not lower their rate of interest on the money required to move the crops; the dealers in farm products do not lower their charges. In fact, the dealers usually take advantage of large crops and manipulate supply and demand and thereby force the price to the farmers to an unreasonably unfairly low level, at the same time keeping the price up to the consumer. From this it will be seen that the bigger the crop, the greater the profits to all interested in handling the crop excepting the men who produce it—the farmers—who often sustain a loss.

HOME BANK DIVIDEND

The Home Bank has given notice that the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the three months ending November 30, will be paid on and after December 1.

FIVE SOULS

First Soul

I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left my plow because the message ran:—
Russia, in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul

I was a Tyrolean, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite;
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul

I worked in Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When suddenly the Prussian despot hurled
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul

I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main,
Until the Fatherland, begirt by foes
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul

I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde.
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

W. N. Ewer in The Nation.

THE SEARCHLIGHT ON WAR

The electric searchlight is a valuable weapon of defense against night attack by land, sea and air. It not only locates and exposes the enemy, but dazzles and blinds him in a way that often throws him into fatal confusion. The illustration on page 7 shows a searchlight mounted upon a four-wheeled truck to enable it to be removed if desired from the deck of the motor-car and to be planted in any desired position. The automobile is fitted with a powerful gasoline motor capable of enabling a road speed of nineteen miles an hour to be attained. Behind the driver's seat is mounted a small switchboard, carrying the requisite electric control instruments. The electric generator is driven by the motor which propels the vehicle. When the searchlight is to be brought into service, it is only necessary to couple up the motor to the generator. The installation is ready for use within a few seconds. Sufficient electric cable is provided to enable the searchlight to be manipulated about 300 ft. distant. The searchlight is fitted with a 38-in. reflector, and throws a beam of 7,000 candle-power.

The Mail Bag

HELP YOUR COUNTRY

Editor, Guide:—I cannot agree with your advice to buy goods made in Canada, while I see that there has been a falling off in the customs returns and the government is short of money. It is the duty and wisdom of consumers to buy British or American made goods and pay the duty on them into the public purse and help his country, rather than buy goods made in Canada, the duty on which, or its equivalent in price, he pays into private pockets. Give us Free Trade and we shall buy Canadian made goods because they will be cheaper and better made than under Protection. A patriotic citizen must think of his country before individuals. If we continue to pay the duty to manufacturers we shall soon be paying some new tax to the government as well. Under Free Trade we should be so prosperous that another tax would not be felt. The "unemployment" argument is not a fair one and is rather against manufacturers than for them. Who ever heard of an unemployed farmer?

Yours truly,

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta., Oct. 12, 1914.

TO CONTROL IMPLEMENT PRICES

Editor, Guide:—The Guide has hitherto in its fight for cheaper farm implements confined its attention to the tariff. Is it not time to take another step forward? Many of your correspondents urge government ownership of the industry, but I should suggest government control as a more practicable first step. How would the following scheme work?

1—A Dominion department of standardization and design would design farm implements and acquire all necessary patents in that line.

2—A commission similar to the railway commission would fix the price of each machine at the factory, and supervise wages. It would allot orders to firms in proportion to the number of men employed in the home trade. It would also divide the territory so that most machines could be shipped in carloads at special rates to one or possibly two adjacent stations. Each machine would be consigned direct to purchaser. A storekeeper in each town could handle standard repair parts.

3—Farmers would send their orders to the offices of the department accompanied by half the cash price. The government would advance the balance at 6 per cent., repayable in two years. The machine itself would form ample security and could be sold by auction in default of payment.

A system of this kind would fit in well with the provincial schemes for cheap mortgages. Cheap mortgage rates will not save a farmer if he is at the same moment paying exorbitant prices and high interest for machinery.

W. J. MATHER.

HOMESTEADERS RECEIVING AID

Editor, Guide:—The homesteaders north of the Red Deer river are being relieved of their distress, caused by the season's heavy drought, in a most satisfactory manner to them all. They are being supplied with feed oats, provisions and coal by the Dominion Government at the Geo. Purvis ranch, section 17-26-12-4W., he having been appointed local commissioner for this district. We should be glad if you would print this in The Guide to show that we appreciate the quick assistance they have given after being appealed to.

MATT. O'REILLY.

Flowerdale, Alta.

LOYALTY AT OXBOW

Editor, Guide:—While in Oxbow today I saw a hopeful sign worth writing home about—twenty-five wagon loads of wheat waiting to get into the Farmers' Elevator and five other elevators perfectly idle. In speaking to one of the farmers, he said: "Oh, this is only a usual thing. Sometimes there is more than this waiting. We sometimes have to take a couple of cents lower at the farmers', but we are satisfied with the weight and grade, and we know they give us all they can. The farmers are not fools around Oxbow."

J. G. MOFFAT.

Oxbow, Sask., Oct. 23.

AGAINST THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of October 28th appears an article from J. H. Richards on single tax, in which he endeavors to show what it means and what he and other followers of Henry George think would be gained if we could only adopt the policy of Single Tax.

While not holding any brief for the opponents of this policy nor expecting to be at either loss or gain thru the adoption or rejection of the said policy, I am at an entire loss to understand why so many seem to run away with the idea that the whole country at large, and, especially the working classes, would be so vastly benefited by the adoption of the single tax.

Is not the system in force already in all rural districts thruout Manitoba, at least? Unless Mr. Richards means that it is too late in being put in force when all the land has been taken up. If Mr. Richards would go the length to say it would be better that all the land should have been held for the actual settler, I presume he would admit that by this time, at least, the land around Chater would have been taken up and the taxes collected on it would be just the same as they are today, provided improvements had reached the same stage. But, even Henry George's most sanguine followers must admit that developments must be slower under their policy. If you eliminate speculation you must slacken settlement and progress. The speculator is obliged to pay the tax imposed on his land, which, in most cases are equally valued whether improved or not. The speculator helps to advertise a district ten times as much as the actual settlers, and by that means induces more settlers to come in. Oh, but they say, he makes them pay sweet for it, and does it for his own

benefit. Granted. But without his influence development would be so slow it would be impossible to build and maintain schools, churches, roads, bridges, etc. The claim that it is the presence of human beings that gives land its value is another of the anomalies of the system. Suppose we take adjoining half-sections; one is taken up by a young man with no family but with considerable means, the other is taken by two men who have families, say, of five or six each, but with very limited means, is the municipal treasury benefited any more the first year by one than the other? But in later years the district is obliged to build schools for the children and raise the taxes on all the land, while the families will be non-productive entirely for a considerable time. The man with means can stock his farm, build good buildings and fences, which will do more good to the community than the other two.

The same applies in cities. Capital is just as necessary as people. And if adjoining lots are to be all taxed alike, whether improved or not, development will be painfully slow, and the buildings all bunched together, because single taxers don't stand for any vacant lots.

Could Mr. Richards tell us why conditions are not better in our Western Canadian cities, where they have the famous system in force? Or can he explain why four of the mayors of the said cities spoke against the system at a municipal conference held in Edmonton on April 16th of the present year? I am satisfied if Mr. Richards will take the trouble to do a little quiet, private thinking for himself he should arrive at the conclusion that the Mayor of Calgary has arrived at, viz.: "It looks all right on the face, but it won't work out in practice."

PRESENT SYSTEM.

TO PREVENT WAR

Editor, Guide:—Being a reader of your paper and knowing the attitude you hold towards peace and justice to all classes of humanity, I thought I would offer a few suggestions in these lines. In this district I see there is a strong sentiment that injustice exists among the people. This injustice is the conditions that are imposed on the poorer classes by war. They are not the proclaimers of war, yet are the sufferers of war, and to illustrate the sentiment that exists I will dictate a conversation that took place at a threshing supper-table. It was the owner of the machine that gave the conclusive words. They were to this effect: "Because my competitor and I have a quarrel that is no reason why we should draw our gangs into it by setting them on, causing a much greater fight than was necessary." Now, my suggestion is this; if those that have the honor or dishonor of proclaiming war want to fight, let them take sword, rifle or any other thing they want to and fight till they are satisfied. And if that does not settle it, then let those that advise them to declare war do the same; and if this does not settle it, then it is time for the nation to go to war.

Some argue this would not be justice to those at the head of the nations, but I contend that if those at the head of the nation are not willing to give up their lives for their nation they are not worthy of ruling us.

I realize that such things as these will have to come with education, and it is for the press to bring these things to the notice of the people.

F. F. CAMERON.

Ridgeclough, Alta.

FROM JUST A FARMER

Editor, Guide:—I have been greatly interested in your recent article discussing a proposed plan to relieve unemployment among the working people. The majority will have little or no capital, and, consequently, no credit being strangers. If they go in for grain farming or mixed, it will require a large amount of money to finance them for two years (their first grain crop), or, possibly, three years. There are a great many homesteaders to-day with their homesteads, some mortgaged, who, I think, are deserving of consideration first. And, right here, I might say, if it could be done now under present financial conditions, why could it not have been done sooner? The need was just as great this spring and last winter. To these people it will seem strange that a government, or parties, should try to settle up and cultivate raw lands belonging to speculators when many of us are anxious to get our land back to sod. You must be aware there are hundreds of acres of good, cultivated land being allowed to return to sod. Would it not be more commendable to take over parcels of these homesteads many of which are in good localities, near to railroads, and land generally of good average quality? The new settlers then would also have the advantage of a ready-made farm, some land prepared, necessary buildings, etc. The same, I presume, could be settled for, as would be the case with the speculator's land. Then the speculator could be handled, by taxing on unimproved value, which should make a good source of revenue and also encourage him to do something in the way of improvement which would assist the working class also.

If we, who are already familiar with conditions, and equipped with buildings and cultivated land in different

Continued on Page 22

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

\$5.00 For a Letter

Who Will Earn It?

Other Prizes of \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

We are endeavoring to make the "Farmers' Market Place" department of The Guide of the utmost service to every farmer who wishes to buy, sell or exchange. Thousands of farmers have used this department in The Guide in the past few years for selling seed grain, cattle, horses, poultry, farms, second-hand machinery, etc. At 4 cents per word their advertisements cost them anywhere from 50 cents to \$5.00. They succeeded in selling what they had to sell. The little advertisement going out to 34,000 different farmers found a large number who wanted to buy what they had to sell. Many farmers have written us telling us what good results they have had from their advertisements and what splendid business they were able to do as a result. We want to know more about the value of this page to farmers.

Any farmer who has succeeded in doing good business thru an advertisement in the "Farmers' Market Place" department in The Guide can earn \$5.00 simply by writing and telling us about it. Do not make the story more than 150 words and the shorter the better. We would prefer to have a copy of the successful advertisement included in the story. The story must state the article advertised, the season it was advertised, and as near as possible the approximate number of replies received. Let us know how much money the advertisement cost you and how much business you were able to do as a result of it as near as you can tell. Did you sell your stock or grain, or whatever it was, for cash in advance or on credit? What do you think of the value of advertising as a means to increase the profit in farming? We want these letters as soon as possible and not later than December 1st. Write on one side of the paper only. For the best letter we receive we will pay \$5.00, for the second best \$4.00, third \$3.00, fourth \$2.00 and fifth \$1.00.

ADDRESS REPLIES TO "FARMERS' MARKET PLACE"

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

A New Class for Boys

AT THE

Provincial Winter Fair, Regina

March 23rd to 26th, 1915

EXHIBITING A STEER of 1913 or 1914. Animal to have been fed and cared for by a boy under 17 years of age for four months previous to the Exhibition. Splendid prizes will be given—1st, \$60; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$40; 4th, \$30; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$20; 7th, \$15; 8th, \$10. For further information write to—

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager,
Regina, Sask.
ROBERT SINTON, President.

Alberta Winter Fair

INCLUDING

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR
CALGARY POULTRY SHOW

At CALGARY, DECEMBER 8th to 11th

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

J. L. WALTERS, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
BRYCE WRIGHT, President Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association
LEW HUTCHINSON, President Alberta Swine Breeders' Association

Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose)
Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale

P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M. 1003

ARM RIVER STOCK FARM

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE, grandsons of "PERFECTION FAIRFAX," "BEAU DONALD," "CRUSADER" and "DALE." Also a few FEMALES by "PERFECTION FAIRFAX."

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable

G. E. FULLER, Proprietor, GIRVIN, SASK.

J. H. EVANS = Manager

Percherons and Shorthorns

Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS

CLYDESDALES—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. SHORTHORNS—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. SHROPSHIRE—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. YORKSHIRES—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. W. O. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD., SUFFIELD, ALTA.

W. A. McGregor, Sup't of Farms

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

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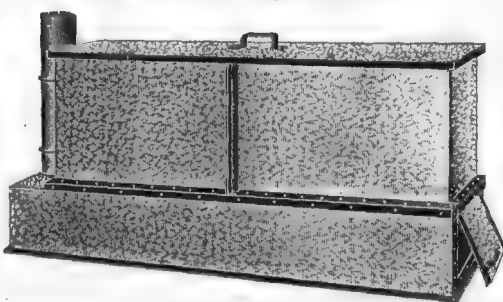
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Live Stock

IN BLACK AND WHITE

Ever since pedigree registration was established, says the "Breeders' Gazette," the matter of suitable and appropriate names for animals eligible to the records has agitated those who have had to assign some sort of designation to the progeny as they arrive.

In looking over the herd and stud books that form so large a proportion of "The Gazette's" library, one is led to the conclusion that the American breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are entitled to the credit of having come nearer to the adoption and carrying out of a broad, comprehensive rational scheme than appears in any other set of records. While it often leads to somewhat startling results, yet "there in a reason" behind the Holstein-Friesian nomenclature that goes far towards justifying the most unique, the most distinctive set of names of animals appearing between the covers of any set of pedigree books on either side of the water.

True, there are exceptions to the rule generally observed by the breeders of these cattle. Here and there, some "insurgent" has broken away from the really fascinating old Dutch names, strung together in such an endless round of changes, and the result of such bolting has given the herd-book such facetious appellations as "Gnat," "Ginger," "Peaches," "Stewed Prune," "Never Again," "They No," "We Are Ready," "Third Girl," "Mussed Up," "We Said," and others of like nature, culled from a cursory examination of a volume of the Blue Book issued by the Association, but,

sliding abruptly out into the open, illustrating one of the amusing sides of this Holstein-Friesian system—the tendency to mix distinctly American names with the pure Dutch, oftentimes with a surprising outcome. The fact is that American names ought to have been chosen always with reference to the use to which they were bound to be put, because once adopted and attached to a great producing sire or dam the title, no matter how absurd when served up with Hollandaise, is past recall, because needed, under the system in vogue, to indicate the lines of descent.

The Calamity Family

To illustrate: Someone, some years ago, innocently named a calf Calamity, and it really has proved to be one, because the blood is found in a lot of good cows that have since had to struggle around under such names as "Cornelia Cornucopia Calamity" and "Bessy Calamity Beets," while bulls labor under such cognomens as "Sir Hattie Calamity" and "Iosco Sir Calamity Posch." Other Friesian-American compounds caught at random are: "Come Again Colantha," "You No Johanna," "Arcady Small Hope Beets Posch," "Uwanta Lutsche," "Highland Uneeda Johanna," "Prilly Haar Center," "Flora Brank's Mutual Friend Paul," and "Yu No Aaggie Johanna." Then there are such American pleasantries as "Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple," "Annie Rooney Annie Moonlight," "Witch Hazel Hamamalis," "Joe Bach Joe," "U No Canary Midnight," "Sir John Lulu," and last, but not least, "Country Life Betsey Bee Pontiac."



"A KING IN HIS OWN RIGHT"

"Avondale," four-year-old Hereford bull, champion at the Royal Show, England. Bred and exhibited by the King.

in an overwhelmingly majority of cases, the owners of Black-and-White cattle conform to the long established practice of their predecessors.

Names With a Meaning

The scheme is to hold fast to the ancient designations of the Netherlands, and in naming the calves, suggest the various branches of the family tree, so far as possible; combining the name; of all the ancestors on both sides of the house, so far as the size of the herd-book and the capacity of the type-foundries will permit. Fortunately, many of the most distinguished tribal designations are really euphonious, and the resultant nomenclature is pleasing to the eye and ear. There are the thousand-and-one attractive combinations of Aaggie, Clothilde, Parthena, Tirania, Johanna, Mercedes, Catrina, Colantha, Tritonia, Inka, and Mooie; there are the Elzeveres, Hengervelds, Soldenes, Korndykes, Waldorfs, Hartogs, Gerbens, and Abbekers. But, unfortunately, there are others that do not slide off so easily from an English-speaking tongue.

"Tita Inka" is surely a pretty name for a Dutch-bred heifer and "Miss Hartog Mercedes Korndyke" leads us nicely back to the Motherland, but she has a half-sister that caught this—"Lieuwkje Lynfeld Pleasant Valley Kate!" That is like bumping over the rocks, and then

America, Rome, and Greece unite to mix geography and sex in "one red burial blent" in assigning to a cow the name, "Bloomingdale Portia Apollo." Then, there is a milky one dubbed "Pontiac Aggregation," and a bull staggering about labelled "Ondine's Model 8d's Emporium." Of course, the Netherlands names are not all strictly euphonious, and when some of the choicer ones get mixed up with the Anglo-Saxon there is war sure enough. "Sijtje Twisk Picterje" holds us for a minute. "Gaza Aconeth Houwtje Pietertje 2d" and "Houwtje B. P. Houwtje Albino" also keep us going, but when it comes to "Ybme Spofford Kekke" we pass. This is offset, however, by some wag's merry suggestion of springtime "Lefa May," which is fairly well matched by "Inka Darkness."

However, when we reflect what wonders these breeders of the Holstein-Friesians have accomplished in the way of actual production, one can forgive all the trouble they have given the herd-book office and the scribes in this matter of names. The big "fill-pails" have paid off mortgages galore. If their owners continue to breed as good cattle with as queer names in the future as in the past, they will do their full share in contributing to the prosperity of the dairy districts, as well as to the wit and humor of these piping times.

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Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.E. or C.P.R.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

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Field Crops**GROW VEGETABLE SEEDS**

With a seed shortage this year much home-grown seed will be required

By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist

As conditions in some of the countries which supply Canada with vegetable seeds are not likely to be favorable for the production of seed next year and as there was, no doubt, less seed produced this year in those parts of Europe which the war has affected, it would seem desirable that Canadians should make an effort this year to save some home grown seed and to plan to grow some next year. Not only would it ensure having a supply, but it would be found a very interesting occupation and the results which have been obtained in the past from using home grown seed have been very good in many cases.

It is a simple matter to save seed of vegetables which have only an annual growth, such as beans, corn, peas, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins, radish, lettuce, etc. All that is necessary is to clean the seed as soon as possible after the vegetables are ripe, dry it rapidly and then keep it dry until it is needed for sowing. Raising seed of biennials, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflowers and celery, is a little more difficult, but it is these which are imported mainly from other countries and it is hoped that a large number of persons will try raising seed of them. To raise seed of beets, carrots and parsnips, good medium sized shapely specimens are selected at digging time, the tops are cut off to within about two inches of the end of the specimen thus leaving the centre shoot. Cutting back close to the root will remove the centre shoot which is not desirable. Store the roots in a cool fairly dry cellar or they may be pitted outside, but if this is done care should be taken not to cover them with much soil until really cool weather sets in so as to avoid danger of heating. Early in the spring plant the roots out in good well drained soil, planting the roots about two feet apart in rows three feet apart. When planting, it is desirable to have the top of the beets, carrots or parsnips slightly below the surface of the ground. Cultivate the ground regularly and the reward is likely to be a fine crop of seed. The stalks are cut when the seed is beginning to ripen and allowed to dry thoroughly, after which the seed may be threshed out and put away in a dry place until it is needed in spring.

To Grow Cabbage Seed

To grow cabbage seed, plants having the best heads should be selected and the whole plant dug. Half formed heads or even the stumps after the head has been removed will produce seed, but it is best to use plants with good heads. During the winter the plants should be kept in as cool a place as possible without freezing, and if freezing cannot be prevented they should be kept where they will thaw out gradually. The best plan is to store them outside. A trench is opened where water will not lie, wide enough for three or four cabbages side by side. They are set in this in a slightly sloping position with the roots down. The tops are then covered with straw at first or a light covering of earth to keep out light frosts and later covered with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. It is important not to put the soil on until it is necessary to prevent frost as there is danger of the cabbage heating. Cabbage can be successfully stored in any cool cellar if it is not very dry or very wet. In the spring the cabbages are taken out and planted when severe frosts are over, about three feet apart each way, putting all the root and stalk below ground and leaving the head above. When solid heads are used slits should be made cross-wise on the top of the head when planting, which will make it easier for the seed stalk to force its way out. Seed stalks will soon be thrown up and each plant will produce a large quantity of seed. Banking the earth against the stalks will help support them. When part of the seed pods have become brown the stalks should be cut and hung up and threshed when dry and the seed kept dry until needed. Cauliflowers are treated much the same as cabbage, but are much more difficult

to bring thru the winter. Where the season is long, plants from early spring seeding might ripen seed the same season.

Onion Seed

In growing onion seed the first step is to select medium sized, well shaped and well ripened bulbs and then store them in a cool dry place. Early in the spring they should be planted out about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. If the onions have sprouted the sprout should be cut off when being planted as they will then grow up straighter stalks. The upper side of the bulbs should be an inch or two below the surface of the ground after being planted. This will protect them from spring frosts. The ground is then kept cultivated. When the plants have grown sufficiently they should be banked up about six inches, to help support the plants when the tops become heavy with flowers and seed. When the seed stalks show yellow near the ground the seed balls are cut off with about two inches of the stalk attached, it being necessary to go over the plantation several times as they do not all ripen at once. They are then spread out to dry and when dried are threshed and the seed is cleaned and put in a dry place until needed. It is important to dry the seed as rapidly as possible.

Celery Seed

It is rather difficult to grow celery seed in this country. Where celery seed is grown in quantity the plants are left outside and protected from frost if it should be sufficiently severe. In most places in Canada it will be necessary to store the plants unless they can be protected sufficiently in the rows they are growing in to keep out frost. This may be done with care, but there is danger of the plants heating in the spring unless some provision is made for ventilation. This can be effected by nailing two boards together in the shape of a trough and then inverting this and putting it over the plants after they have been well moulded up, supporting and raising it enough for air to readily pass thru. When there is danger of the plants being injured by frost they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. Towards the close of winter the ends should be opened to let the air pass thru. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are set out about a foot apart, in rows three feet apart and the land kept cultivated. It will not be long before seed stalks are thrown up. The seed is gathered when about ripe, dried and cleaned and put away until needed.

The methods which have been suggested for obtaining home grown seed may not in all cases be such as are adopted by large commercial seed growers, the object now is rather to tell how the average householder can grow his own seed.

DEMONSTRATION FARM AT ARBOURG

Still another of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture's demonstration farms has been located, Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister, having just returned from Arbourg, Manitoba, where he made selection on the property of G. Borgfjord, adjacent to the town. This is the fourteenth demonstration farm to be established in the province by the provincial department and the extension of this work to such liberal proportion has been made possible by the generous grant furnished by the Dominion Government.

It has been thought advisable to locate one of the demonstration farms in the Icelandic settlement of the northern portion of the province owing to the somewhat isolated position of the farmers and it is expected that the farm, introducing as it will a number of new crops, will prove of great benefit to that part of the country.

Mr. Borgfjord, who owns the land will have the management of this demonstration farm.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Chief Factor in Road Maintenance

Continued from Page 11

the draw-chain it is usually advisable to run both ends of the chain thru holes in the front runner or else make the connections by means of eye or hook bolts, as shown in the drawing.

Metal Edge Desirable

Many road drags are constructed as above described, without metal cutting edges or other modifications and have been very satisfactory. It is evident, however, that such drags are effective only on comparatively soft road surfaces, and to diminish this limitation and also increase the life of the drag it is very desirable to provide a metal cutting edge for the front runner. An excellent edge of this kind may be made from a strip of iron or steel one-fourth inch thick and about 4 inches wide, and even old

which would enable an inexperienced operator to produce first class results. Under ordinary circumstances the position of the hitching link on the draw chain should be such that the runners will make an angle of from 60° to 75° with the centre of the road line or in other words a skew angle of from 15° to 30°. It is readily apparent that by shifting the position of the hitching link the angle of skew may be increased or decreased as conditions require. When dragging over ruts or down the centre of the road after the sides have been dragged, it is usually preferable to have the hitching link at the centre of the chain and to run the drag without skew. When the principal purpose of the dragging is to increase the crown of the road, the drag should be sufficiently skewed to discharge all ma-



NOT ENOUGH CROWN, LACK OF ATTENTION AND CONSEQUENT HEAVY HAULING

wagon tires or worn-out grader blades have been very satisfactory. The cutting edge may extend along the entire length of the front runner, or it may extend only a part of this length and leave the discharge end of the runner without protection. The advantage of the first method is that the entire front runner is protected from fraying and wearing. The second method affords a slight operating advantage in that the discharge end of the runner is somewhat better adapted to spreading out and compacting the material which it releases while in operation. A skilful operator can usually so adjust the hitching link or shift his

material as rapidly as it is collected on the runners. On the other hand, if depressions occur in the road surface, the skew may perhaps be advantageously reduced to a minimum, thus enabling the operator to deposit the material which collects in front of the runners at such points as he desires by lifting or otherwise manipulating the drag. The length of the hitch is another very important consideration in operating the road drag, and it must be adjusted at the discretion of the operator.

When the road surface is sufficiently hard or the amount of material which it is desired to have the drag move is suffi-



ROAD GRADED, CROWNED AND SURFACE KEPT SMOOTH BY A DRAG, CONSEQUENTLY EASY HAULAGE AND COMFORT

weight, if he is riding upon the drag, that the discharge end of the front runner will satisfactorily spread the material which is moved, even when the metal-cutting edge extends thruout its length.

How to Use the Drag

The principal factor in successfully operating a properly constructed road drag, provided that the condition of the road is favorable, is skill on the part of the operator. Such skill can be obtained by intelligent experience in the use of the drag, and no rules can be laid down

cient to warrant the operator standing on the drag while it is in operation, he can greatly facilitate its work by shifting his weight at proper times. Thus, if it is desired to have the drag discharge more rapidly, the operator should move toward the discharge end of the runners. This will cause the ditch end of the runners to swing forward and thus increase the angle of the drag. The opposite effect will, of course, result from the weight being put toward the other end.

When to Use the Drag

It is fully as important that a road be

dragged at the right time as it is that the dragging be properly done. It is almost impossible, however, to offer any definite rules as to this matter and the success or otherwise of the operation of the drag will depend largely upon the individual. Different types of roads require different treatment. The rule frequently cited that all earth roads should be dragged immediately after every rain is in many cases entirely impracticable. Of course, if the road surface is composed of earthy material mixed largely with sand, such as will not get very sticky even in very wet weather and has a tendency to harden rapidly as soon as the weather clears up, surfaces such as these are best treated if dragged almost immediately after a rain. On the other hand, as the farmer in many Western districts knows only too well, there are earth roads which would be utterly ruined if dragged before they had had time to dry out. This matter of control rests largely on the kind of soil of which the road is made. In general, it may be said that the best time to drag any type of road is when the material composing the surface contains sufficient moisture to compact readily after it has been moved by the drag and is not sufficiently wet for the traffic following the drag to produce mud and consequently make ruts.

In judging the work of a drag it must be remembered that it is only designed to maintain roads, not to make them. So many farmers after using the drag give it up in disgust just because it will not make a perfectly good road out of what is virtually a prairie trail. The drag is useful in smoothing down any rough surface, but it cannot make a rounded grade out of a soddy trail. Roads must first be graded, drained and crowned then the drag comes into its own, and when once used will be recognized as indispensable for the upkeep of such grades.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail. Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected. Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter, only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

Apply Early

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late. All applications for grain (and applications from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

For the first time in sixteen years the meat packers at the Chicago stock yards are working day and night in the canned meat and hide departments to fill orders received as a result of the war. In the canning departments of the big packers alone three thousand extra men have been put to work within a week.

Increases in the salaries of Ontario civil servants will be abandoned this year at least.

Sinking of the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy

Continued from Page 9

mortal blow, the next ship in line, the Hogue, was attacked at a distance of 600 yards; the periscopes of her antagonists could be seen, and the next ship astern, the Cressy, opened violently upon them with her guns. Two torpedoes got home on the lengthy starboard side of the Hogue, one striking amidships and the other a little further aft, and it damaged her so extensively that listing to starboard she rapidly began to sink by the stern. At such a rate did the water pour into her hull that her men had to leap for their lives before she rolled right over, under seven minutes after receiving the torpedoes against her side, being actually the first to go thru torpedoed some time after the Aboukir. But by this time the Aboukir was in a bad way, being right over on her starboard side, so that the smoke still coming from her funnels seemed to be issuing from the sea. In a few minutes after the Hogue had gone she rolled up and plunged under, having floated for twenty-five minutes after being struck.

"The Cressy, the remaining ship, a great stationary mountain of steel, busy picking up the survivors and firing whenever possible at any suspicious object, was wirelessing the bad news when she was attacked on the port beam. In this case there is a good deal of evidence to prove that this particular submarine was hit; she certainly disappeared suddenly, and a great oily bubble exploded over the spot and gave out smoke.

"It is impossible to accurately judge the number of hostile submarines engaged, but lately the Germans have been going seaward in batches of six boats and most of the survivors put the number at either five or six, so that the German story that only one boat was engaged is undoubtedly false."

The Promptings of Humanity

The Admiralty in the course of their statement concerning the sinking of the cruisers write: "The sinking of the Aboukir was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and Cressy were sunk, however, because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort, and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks. The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses, which would have been avoided by a strict adherence to military considerations. The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been grudged if it had been brought about by gunfire in an open action, but it is peculiarly distressing under the conditions which prevailed. The absence of any of the ardor and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage, and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings exposed to the ordeal."

FINE FLYING FEAT

Lieutenant Rainey, of the Flying Corps, performed the daring feat of crossing the Channel on Saturday in a damaged machine for the purpose of getting a new one at Eastchurch. He gave a thrilling account of his experiences whilst at the front to some friends at Deal. For three weeks he had neither changed his clothes, had a bath, washed, or shaved.

He had two machines completely disabled by rifle and shell fire, whilst a third had caught alight when in mid-air. He had been in the air 24 hours at a stretch. On one occasion he had to come down at a certain place in France owing to slight machine trouble.

As soon as he touched land he was so exhausted that he laid his head on the machine and immediately went to sleep. He slept so soundly that on waking he discovered that his putties, socks, and boots had been removed, evidently by somebody for a joke or a souvenir.

He brought to Deal with him a helmet belonging to a German whom he says he shot.

Paris special quotes M. Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works, after a visit to Rheims, as saying it was possible to conserve the cathedral by repairs.

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Three Hundred while they last—at these Extraordinary Low Prices

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AT \$5.50 SHEEP LINED COAT of strong, brown duck, with soft tan purified, well furled sheep skin lining. Sleeves are lined with heavy grey tweeds. Double stitched throughout. Made to fasten with overshoe clasp fasteners. Natural collar of fine sheep skin. Sizes 38 to 48. Special **\$5.50**

AT \$7.50 DRAB CORDUROY SHEEP LINED COAT lined with fine quality purified, well tanned sheep skin. Sleeves lined with good quality heavy grey tweed, knitted wool wind cuff, overshoe clasp fasteners. Two leather bound pockets with flaps. Coat 32 inches long and double stitched throughout. 7 inch heavy furled beaverette collar. Sizes 38 to 48. Special **\$7.50**

AT \$7.50 BEDFORD CORD SHEEP LINED COAT—sheep lined and wind guard. Sleeves are lined with heavy grey tweeds, knitted wool wind cuffs, overshoe fasteners, two leather bound pockets, double stitched throughout, 7 inch heavy beaverette collar. Sizes 38 to 48. Special **\$7.50**

AT \$15.50 MEN'S CORDUROY SHEEP LINED ULSTER, fitted with harness clasp chain fasteners, leather bound pockets, knitted wool wristlets, double faced at bottom of lining, patent throat protector. Length 50 inches. Sheep lined wind proof guard. 7 inch full beaverette collar. Sizes 38 to 50 inches breast measure. Special **\$15.50**

AT \$4.00 BOY'S AND YOUTH'S SHEEP LINED COATS made of stout brown duck, lined with soft pliable well furled sheep skins, large storm collar, sleeves lined with strong tweed. Knitted wool cuffs and overshoe clasp fasteners. Length 30 inches. Price **\$4.00**

AT \$1.85 MEN'S STOUT TAN DUCK PANTS, FINE VALUE—Lined throughout with army grey tweed, cut full and roomy. Has three pockets, double stitched and riveted. Buttons cannot come off. It is very useful and no lumberman should be without one. It is fully guaranteed by us. Sizes 34 to 42. Price **\$1.85**

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Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

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Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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You know that the value of your crops is dependent entirely on the condition of the market for them. In good times you get good prices, in hard times poor prices.

Are you doing your part towards creating good times?

While it is true that prices are inflated, for the time being, by the war, it is the city folk; those who are engaged in manufacturing and trade, who regularly consume your produce. The better you support them the better they will support you.

By buying goods "Made in Canada" you are creating a permanent prosperity that will insure good prices for you after the war is over.

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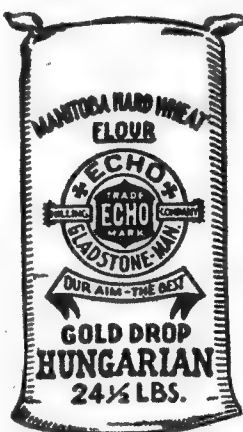
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A Torpedo Attack

The "Apex" of the Triangle and what She Did

The nature of a torpedo attack will always depend entirely on the circumstances of the particular case. In the British navy the torpedo, that is when used in conjunction with the destroyer, has always been looked on as the weapon of the night and only likely to be successful when a surprise attack could be brought off. In the German navy the very reverse has been the idea, the particular forte of the destroyer being the reckless offensive. At manoeuvres the German destroyers were kept with the fleet, sheltering under the lee of the big ships, ready to dash out and drive home their torpedoes whenever the enemy's fire slackened or the line began to waver.

In British manoeuvres it has always been the practice to deliver night attacks, both when the battle fleet was at sea and when snugly anchored in harbor. The particular formation adopted by a flotilla commander when delivering an attack will depend entirely on the commander himself and the circumstances of the case, so that what is written here need not be taken as a recognized method of attack, or even one that has been practised.

The Night Attack

Out in the blue blackness of the night they went, ten throbbing, panting devils whose long, sinuous bodies and squat funnels merged with the sea and the smother they themselves created. Their films of smoke went scurrying away over their wake as their sharp bows ripped thru the water, now turning it back in inky folds, even plowing clean thru a wave that it had no time to ride to.

On deck a few silent figures clad in oilies cower away to leeward of cowl and funnels, or move noiselessly to execute an order given in a hoarse whisper by the officer on the bridge. Ten of them, and for days they have been hiding, biding their time. Now somewhere in the distance, lying in the supposed security given by the guns of a fortification, is a battle fleet, the prey, these "assassins of the sea" are seeking. They are speeding ahead in triangular formation, the four leaders forming the base of the triangle.

Their tubes are loaded with that 17 feet of shining death men call a torpedo, and everything is in readiness for the mission on hand. Onward and ever onward they speed, now poised on the crest of a wave, now buried in a huge smother as they cut right thru a sea that threatens to engulf them, till in the distance ahead lights can be discerned, the anchor lights that clearly mark the leviathans they are seeking. Truly are they unexpected! Torpedo tubes are "cast loose" and everything is got in readiness for launching the shining weapon of destruction.

Discovered

The rhythmic throb of the engines is drowned in the plash of waters and the shrieking of the gale. All is blackness, save only for the twinkling lights in the distance. Down below, in one of the leading boats, a furnace door is opened to feed the greedy fires within, when suddenly a tongue of flame licks the top of the foremost funnel and a smothered imprecation is hurled down the voice tube to the stokehold below. It was only momentary that tongue of flame, but keen eyes were sweeping the horizon, and hardly had he on the bridge let loose his imprecation before a brilliant shaft of light stabbed thru the night and rested on the boat which so carelessly had betrayed her presence.

Then hell was let loose! The blare of bugles and the blast of guns ring out almost simultaneously, and now the roar of death commences in grim earnest. On rush the four leading boats. The water around them is brilliant with the rays of a dozen searchlights and churned into a cauldron by the projectiles from a hundred quickfiring. But there is no retreat—to retreat is destruction, for the shot is tearing up the water astern; to advance is equally risky, but not, perhaps, before they have been able to get within striking distance. The blinding brilliance of the searchlights disconcerts the helmsmen and the boats yaw first to port, now to starboard. A 6-in. lyddite shell strikes one of the leading boats fair and square at the foot of the bridge amidships and she crashes into eternity with the fright-

ful detonation that follows. One of the second line fills her place as tho nothing had happened. Two of the other boats are wallowing in the sea with clouds of steam issuing from their torn sides, the imprecations of their crews telling the plight they are in.

The leviathans have now concentrated their fire on the water some 5,000 yards from themselves, and thru the jaws of death the boats must pass if they would get within effective range of their prey. There is no hesitation, and as they stake it two others crumple up and disappear in clouds of steam; a third staggers and reels and passes thru, torn, ripped and wounded to death. Before she plunges bottomward her two torpedoes are sent from their tubes only to run their course and sink, for they were fired at random.

The Apex Dodges

Not for a moment did the shrieking of bullets cease, and destroyer after destroyer entered that deadly zone only to be torn, riven and sunk. But what of the Apex? As the first rays of the searchlights stabbed thru the darkness she had turned at right angles from her course and plunged away into the night. In flight? No! for as her companions went forward to a frontal attack and extinction, she sped away out of the zone of fire, out of the sweeping arc of the searchlights. As she turned broadside on to the gale a huge sea washed her fore and aft, nearly engulfing her, but she shook herself clear, the water running in cascades from bridge, tubes and deck generally. She saw her late companions silhouetted against the sky-line by the powerful rays cast on them; she saw them enter that deadly zone and crumple up. She saw two double and turn away in opposite direction, thus drawing the fire of the others from herself, and she preferred to avenge those who had gone even at the risk of sharing their fate. And as she drew away in a wide circle she saw the searchlights lighting up the tumbling waters and the pieces of wreckage that were being tossed about. Then the crescendo of guns died down, for only two of the enemy remained afloat and they were wounded to death.

Three thousand yards, and still the presence of that rushing form was undiscovered, unsuspected. Two thousand yards, and the engines were eased down so that their throbbing should not discover the presence of the assassin. Fifteen hundred yards, and beads of clammy sweat stood out on the foreheads of those waiting to launch destruction at two thousand men, for two of the enemy's ships had been selected for targets.

Torpedoes Launched

Eight hundred yards, and the engines were stopped, but she still forged ahead. What did it matter now even if they were discovered? Before destruction could reach them four times seventeen feet of shod death would be racing to their work, and the distance was too small to miss now. Six hundred, five hundred yards, and four shining monsters struck the water almost simultaneously, and are away at 40 knots speed. Onward and downward they plunge until the delicate mechanism of the balance chambers adjusts the horizontal rudders and they turn upwards towards the surface. And so with a series of undulations they shoot ahead.

Three thousand yards away to seaward two destroyers twisted and turned in a vain endeavor to escape the searchlights turned upon them and the iron hail that was decimating them. And every gun and every searchlight and every gun was turned in that direction, bent on the total annihilation of those who had dared to attack them.

Turning casually, a signalman cast his eyes into the darkness, and caught a flash of phosphorescent fire away on the quarter as one of the torpedoes rose on a crest in its undulations. For a moment his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and then with a cry of fear and rage he pointed to the track of the destroyer rushing towards them. Its sharp snout plunged into the steel nets spread out to hold it at bay. For a moment the nets succeeded, and the swiftly revolving propellers of the torpedo lashed the water into a mass of liquid phosphorescent fire.

Overhead a sea of blanched, despairing faces looked down, and while some turned their machine and quick-firers on to the water, none thought at the moment of her who had sent death to them.

At last the "cutters" do their work, the nets part, a flash of light, a muffled roar and a volume of water ascends. A babel of cries and groans and the leviathan staggers under the blow, then comes another, and away in the distance ahead two more detonations told the tale of destruction. With a drunken reel one monster commenced to settle by the stern. Slowly at first, then quickly; her huge bow with its four 60-ton guns is flung high into the air before she rushes stern first to the ocean bed fifteen fathoms below.

In that first lurch the rays of a still burning searchlight are flung athwart the bay, lighting up a smother of foam, in the centre of which is discovered a dark object. It is the Apex of the Triangle scurrying away to sea and safety.

LINERS AS CRUISERS

Many of the ocean liners on which readers of The Guide have crossed the Atlantic are now plowing the seas, not bringing immigrants to Canada or taking fortunate people for holidays in Europe, but armed with quick-firing guns intended for the destruction of the enemy's ships and the protection of the commerce of the allied nations. One well-known White Star liner, the "Oceanic," which was converted into an armed cruiser, has been wrecked and sunk on the north coast of Scotland while in the service of the Royal Navy. There is a very intimate relation between the mercantile marine and the navy which has existed ever since the early days when there was no distinction between a warship and a merchantman, and when each was interchangeable with the other. In Elizabeth's time every trader became a warship at need. The fleets of the East India Company consisted of armed vessels which could, and did, fight on occasion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Commodore Dance, in 1804, with his squadron of Indiamen each carrying from thirty to thirty-six guns, daunted in action near the Straits of Malacca and put to flight the French Fleet under Admiral Linois.

In the capacity of auxiliary cruisers, high-speed liners promise to be of much value. The Germans have in their service such vessels as the "Imperator" and other great vessels of the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher-Lloyd lines (one of which has been captured by the British), and Great Britain has the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," in the list of auxiliary cruisers, and the "Aquitania" and the whole of the Cunard fleet have been taken up or remain at call. The Peninsula and Oriental Company can provide a large number of auxiliary cruisers, the White Star Line such vessels as the "Teutonic," "Adriatic" and "Olympic"—the lost "Oceanic" was theirs—and the Allan and other lines contribute, or are ready to contribute, vessels to the naval service.

The use of liners in modern war came first into prominence during the hostilities between the United States and Spain, when four great liners of the International Navigating Company and Pacific Mail Steamship Company were embodied temporarily as cruisers in the American Navy. As an example, the "St. Louis," of 17,000 tons, was taken over with her officers and crew, who engaged to serve during the period of hostilities, and a naval captain, with another officer and forty marines, were put on board under a major. For armament this vessel had only four 6-in. guns. The naval officer assumed command only during special naval operations. The results were described as "most satisfactory," and the vessels were of great value to the admiral commanding.

"Carmania's" Success

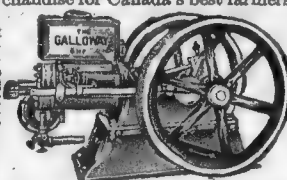
In these times much more is required. The duties of the liners embodied in the British Navy are mainly in commerce protection. Ocean greyhounds can patrol the trade routes. The German protected cruisers which have escaped into the South Atlantic and have been menacing trade there, are subject to the attack of ves-

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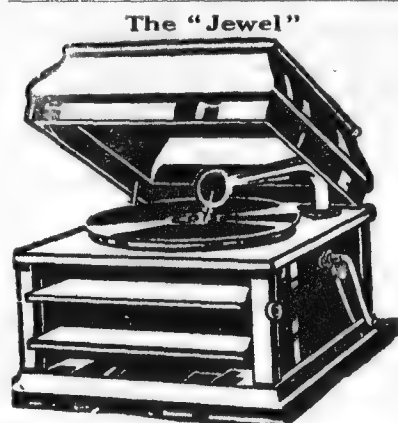
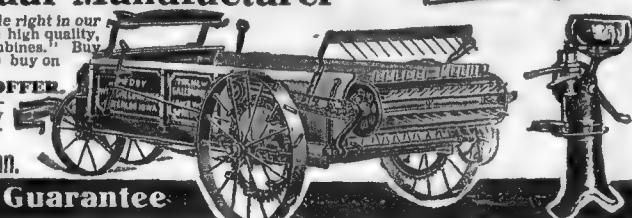
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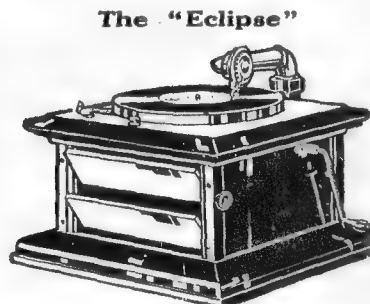
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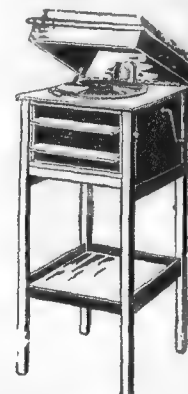
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sels of this class. Themselves armed with 4-in. guns, they can be dominated and outranged by British 6-in. guns, and in such case their armored decks would not suffice to save them.

The "Carmania," of the Cunard Line, early in the war sunk the German armed merchant cruiser, "Cap Trafalgar," off the Brazilian coast.

Reference has been made above to the merchantman as fighter, and to the arming of modern merchantmen to fight if they should be attacked. The best type of the fighting merchant vessel in former times was the East Indiaman, which really fought, as a modern armed mercantile vessel would, for the freedom of trade. These fighting traders were men of force. After Lancaster, Downton and Best shattered the power of the Portuguese on the Coast of Malabar. On the same coast these merchant captains stamped out the native pirates. They were waging continual war with water-thieves. They fought with the Dutch. They were constantly resisting French frigates and privateers, and Commodore Dance was only one of them.

The modern armed merchantmen will not rival such achievements. They may not even yet have fired a shot in anger. Their real protection is in the Navy and in breaking up the organization of their possible assailants. Yet they are ready for any emergency.

THE RAW FUR MARKET

Several articles have appeared in the newspapers stating that there will be no market for raw furs during the coming season. This is incorrect, and doing a great injustice to the Canadian fur trade, according to a prominent Toronto fur dealer.

A great many citizens of Canada and the Indians make a business of trapping for a living, and many of the farmers, farmer boys and residents of the smaller communities earn a considerable amount of money during the winter season by trapping the valuable fur bearing animals. As a matter of fact, the Indians only trap about 20% of the furs caught in Canada, the balance being caught and marketed by white citizens. What this means to the citizens of Canada can be appreciated when one considers that about \$10,000,000 worth of raw furs are annually caught in the Dominion, and for all the fur dealers to cease buying furs while the war is in progress and certain lines of trade are at a standstill, would result in untold hardships to many people in their time of need, and tend to destroy one of the great industries of Canada, which has made it so well known throughout the world for several hundred years.

For several years past the prices of raw furs have been exceedingly high, paying handsome profits to the trapper. While it is true that the prices for raw furs for the coming season will be lower than

they have been for several years past, yet it is believed by dealers that the demand will justify them in paying the trapper a price for his raw furs that will amply repay him for the labor expended, and they will do business as usual, buying such furs as may be offered at their market value, having faith in the future of the raw fur industry of Canada.

While it is true that the European market is cut off at the present time, it is possible that there may be a demand for Canadian caught furs for army purposes. The importation of European furs will be decreased by the war and this fact taken in connection with the lower range of prices that will prevail will tend to cause a much larger consumption of Canadian caught furs by the manufacturers and the public.

Furs are fashionable and while sometimes classed as a luxury, in the colder parts of America they are also a semi-necessity, and after the market has found its level, it is believed that the results will prove that those dealers who continue in the market, and keep the great Canadian fur industry moving, will be amply recompensed for their efforts.

Practically half the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Fort William and Vancouver, is now double-tracked, 350 miles of double-tracking having been completed this year between Brandon and the Pacific Coast

Farmers' Market Place

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NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station. 88-10

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MRS. MAGGIE RIEFF, ST. PETERS, MINN., who has been advertising pigs on this page, writes that Hog Cholera is prevalent in her district and that she cannot ship any pigs to Canada. Readers of The Guide will please note not to send any further orders to her at present. 44-2

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SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop ewes, 160 registered Shrop. rams. A few grade Shrop. rams, a few feeders. Phone or write, Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 81tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YOUNG BULLS from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 87-10

HORSES

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND- sons of "Indigene du Fosteau," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmas Creek, Alta. 81f

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 86tf

The High Price of Wheat

And the prospects of continued high prices means that every farmer is going to seed as much wheat as possible next spring. Thousands of farmers want good reliable seed. Those who have good seed not only of wheat, but oats, barley, flax and timothy, should advertise the fact at once. This page is the place to advertise it—34,000 farmers will see the ad. and you will be able to make the sale at a good price. It will only cost you from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to put the advertisement in here for a few weeks and it will bring you all the business you will want. Thousands of farmers have sold their seed grain by a little ad. in this page. Send it along now.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG plow, 12 bottom, frame equipped with 10 stubble bottoms; also 1 Dain hay press, 18x18. Will trade the above for either cattle or sheep. For further particulars apply: Reid Bros., Binscarth, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists. Prize Lists. Sale Catalogs. Elevator Stationery. Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL- gary.—Specialties "Barose" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$8.95 per ton (Mine run \$2.00). L.O.B. Biefalt. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 40tf

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR YOUNG cattle, registered Clydesdale stallion, "The Souter" (14811); rising 3 years old; will make ton horse. Robert Thomson, Bradwardine, Man. 43-3

CORDWOOD

WOOD FOR SALE—WRITE BOX 9, SANDY Lake, for prices. 44-2

SHIP YOUR CORDWOOD TO US—WE HAND- le on a commission basis and make prompt returns at the highest market price. All cars loaded by government scaler. References: Union Bank of Canada, Corydon Ave., or any Mercantile Agency. P. J. Kelleher and Co., cor. Carlaw and John Streets, Winnipeg. 44-4

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

LOCATE YOUR SEED EARLY—WRITE FOR sample specially grown Marquis wheat. Complete line pedigreed farm seeds described in our new illustrated catalog appearing December 15. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 42-8

OATS—GARTON'S 22—PRICE AND SAMPLES on application. John Arnott, Box 126, Roblin, Man. 42-4

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGENERATED Red Eye. Write for samples. Peter Krugel, Brightholme, Sask. 44-5

ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN—GRIMM and Baltic; the hardiest strains. Samples and prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., James Murray, Manager, Suffield, Alta. 44-4

A Brisk Demand

For poultry means that those who have good birds can get a good price for them. There is a brisk demand at the present time, and those who have poultry for sale should let it be known. A little announcement describing the breed of your poultry and the price for the hens and cockerels should be placed on this page. A couple of dollars expended in this way will bring you a lot of business. The announcement at top of this page will tell you how to prepare your ad. and what it will cost. Send it to us together with a postal note or money order for the cost, and we will bring you the business.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HENS and cockerels—\$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 42-4

R.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS— good shape and color at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Also some nice Barred Rock hens at \$1.25 each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—\$3.00 EACH — Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds from Bred to Lay stock. W. J. Sanders and Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man. 44-4

BROWN LEGHORNS—SINGLE AND ROSE Comb cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each. F. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE —\$1.00 each if taken at once. Wm. Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 42-3

PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES FOR SALE —\$1.50 each. Mrs. Bury, Baldon, Sask.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE— both sex, \$1.50 each, also buff orpington and barred rock cockerels \$1.25 each. G. R. Bate-man, Wolseley, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE—FOR PAR- ticulars apply to Jas. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 42-2

FOR SALE—LARGE PURE BRED TOULOUSE geese, both sexes, \$3.00 each; pure bred Barred Rock pullets, \$1.25 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 44-3

McGREGOR FOR THE INTERNATIONAL

The Glencarnock herd will be in strong evidence at the international livestock show at Chicago, in December, entries for which closed November 1. There will be several prime steers of varying ages to compete for the grand championship; there will be entries for "three best steers," and also a carlot entered for the carload classes, which is one of the very strong features of the show.

A carload is 20 head of yearlings or 15 head of two or three year olds.

While Mr. McGregor refuses to say anything about this exhibit beyond the fact that he is making the entries, experts who have seen the cattle report them a bunch that will surely give a good account of themselves in the very best company.

This year Mr. McGregor will not compete in the breeding classes, feeling that greater good can be done to the Canadian West by showing the world what feeding can be done on the fodders produced right on the ordinary every-day Manitoba farm when it is farmed right.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 15

quantities cannot make a living, it would seem the proposed plan, if matured, would meet with undoubted failure. The homesteader has found to his sorrow, that it is only a deal between the Credit Organizations and himself, and when he proves up his homestead they have the land and he has the golden experience. Cheerful, but true, our Provincial Government devised a Farm Mortgage Association Act with the expressed intent of relieving this awful situation, but it was stillborn. Meantime, many worthy homesteaders who struggled to pioneer these new parts have been sacrificed by the seemingly increasing hordes of money-lenders. It is generally conceded that in the case of a five-year loan at 8 per cent, or more, that at the expiration of the term all we have had is the work, the worry, a miserable living, and we are left where we started, only five years older.

Now, sir, I believe you have been trying to do something to better conditions, and submit your same "pro bono publico." Regret an abler pen has not taken this point up. I am,

JUST A FARMER.

Two German reservists, who threatened to blow up a C. P. R. train, were arrested.

Britain's naval guns, operating against the German land forces, have destroyed a convoy eight miles long.

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

Is the best of company on
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winter evenings. When
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woods, driving or motoring,
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you'll be delighted, refresh-
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White Fish Lake Trout
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DIRECT FROM THE FISHERMAN
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Prices write to—

Wm. Davis, Box 203, The Pas, Man.

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TURKEYS, 18c; CHICKENS, 15c; FOWL,
13c; DUCKS and GEESSE, 14c per lb. Prices
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We are Butchers and need High Grade
Poultry for our home trade. Send only
good plump birds. Money sent same day
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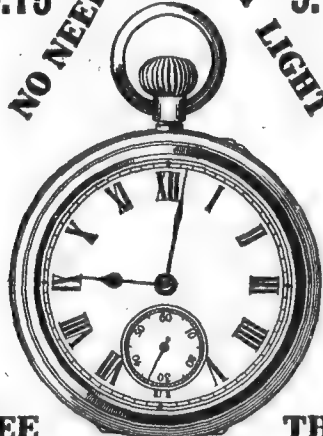
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Canadian Bill to

CAMERON & CO. (Dept. 39), THE SCOTCH HOUSE
164, HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

of exercise and fresh air, day and night. Delicate children will not exercise by themselves. It is important that you encourage the play-spirit in your children, and when there is no suitable playmate the parent should take the part. Games should be selected that will bring into action all the muscles of the body, and not one set at the expense of another. The bones of the chest in growing children are pliable and easily yield to exercise. Teach your children to take long breaths, so that every part of the lungs may be filled with fresh, pure air. Always correct your children for faulty position in standing and sitting.

Do Your Children Sleep Well?

It is essential that growing children should have plenty of undisturbed sleep. During the school day children expend a large amount of energy, both physical and mental. This energy must be restored during sleep, and every condition should be adjusted to the end that this sleep be peaceful and undisturbed. Children should always sleep alone. During the winter the retiring time for school children should never be later than eight o'clock. If you have not yet established your children in this habit of early retiring, begin it now. It may mean a little boisterous objection from them, or perhaps sulking, but the exercise of firm persuasion will reconcile them to the inevitable in a few nights. Many pale, washed-out and peaked-looking children owe their ill-health to the lack of regular sleep. All children should sleep with windows wide open, top and bottom, winter and summer. The bedclothing should be warm but not heavy. Children should be made to get up as soon as they awaken. It is not healthful for them to lie awake in bed in the morning. It gives occasion for bad habits and undesirable thoughts.

Are Your Children Properly Bathed?

By this I do not mean, "Are they kept clean?" I mean that there is nothing so good for the care of the skin and for the circulation as a daily cold bath immediately on rising. A hot cleansing bath at bedtime should be given twice or three times weekly—not just once on Saturday nights.

Do Your Children Have Frequent Colds?

Make up your minds, you mothers, that this winter your children are not going to have any colds. That means that you are going to make their physical condition so good that they can resist any cold they may be exposed to at school and never acquire a cold of their own accord. This means fresh air for them every hour of the day and night, the avoidance of over-exposure, direct drafts, and wet, unprotected feet. It means correct clothing for all changes in the weather. It means daily cold bathing—for this quick morning stimulus to the circulation is the very best preventive for colds. It also means proper diet and sufficient nourishment at regular intervals. It means plenty of sleep and an orderly routine of existence. Try it and find out.

Have Your Children Sound Teeth?

Before you send your children back to school, have a thorough examination made of their teeth. Teeth are valuable. The loss of any of the second teeth means that your children's mouths will always be seriously crippled. Examination of the teeth of public-school children shows that over sixty per cent. have one or more decayed teeth. Decayed teeth are ideal breeding-places for germs. Swelling of the glands of the neck, which often form abscesses, the pain of toothache, and the increased tendency to contract infectious diseases, are only a few of the evil results of such neglect.

A child with decayed or painful teeth does not chew properly, but "bolts" his food, and malnutrition is the outcome of swallowing food that has not been properly masticated.

Teach your children to use the tooth-brush after each meal. The price of a tooth-brush is one of the best-paying investments in good health.

MAKING A HOUSE HUM

By Allan L. Benson in Good Housekeeping.

Since the house is a factory, it should be equipped like a factory. The only way to equip a house like a factory is to put machinery into it. No man would think of building a factory without machinery; but almost every man is willing to have his wife or some other woman work in a house that contains no machinery. He has never conceived the possibility of doing housework except by hand. He has been too busy doing his own work in quite another way—with steam, with electricity, with every sort of motive power. Moreover, he has not been goaded by the woman who should have goaded him. Most women shrink at the suggestion of electric motors and whirling wheels in the house. They shrink as if they were half afraid machinery would jump at them. And furthermore, they are quite convinced that household machinery is beyond their means. All of which is untrue.

Household machinery is not beyond the means of anybody who is not already living in poverty. It can be put in a piece at a time. The total cost is not prohibitive; and the actual cash savings effected by machinery will oftentimes offset its cost.

Figures prove these statements. I shall tell what is needed and its cost. The first item to consider is power. Women who live in the country often feel that household machinery is not for them because no power is at hand with which to drive it. They do not realize how cheaply or how easily power can be created. Ninety dollars will buy a two-horsepower gasoline engine. This engine, without using all its power, will drive a hundred and fifty dollar dynamo that will create one-horsepower of electric current. The engine and dynamo may both be placed in an eight-by-ten brick building in the back of the yard. That will keep away the noise and the danger. A gasoline engine is no more dangerous than a gasoline automobile, but no chances should be taken.

Neither the engine nor the dynamo requires any attention; a wire brings the current into the house. This equipment will create enough current to make twenty sixteen-candlepower lights; or it will run a washing-machine, an ironing-machine, a dish-washing-machine, and a vacuum cleaner all at once. The cost of manufacturing the current to run the machinery would not be more than two dollars a month. I base this statement upon my own bills.

CONTROLLING THOUGHTS

Louise Collier Wilcox in The Delineator

First of all, I should say that the best thing to do is to have one single, concisely worded thought, chosen perhaps the night before, to call to mind as soon as one wakes and to recall to oneself over and over all thru the day. Take for example that single line in Shakespeare's sonnet, where he says of Love that it "bears it out even to the edge of doom." As you go thru the labors of the day, accomplishing all the little wearing services demanded of you by those around, how much less likely you will be to complain or fret if each time you begin a new duty you say, "Love bears it out even to the edge of doom." It is a good, silent retort to any angry word or provoking act, "Love bears it out."

Or take that exquisitely cadenced line of Dante, which translated means "In His will is our peace," and see how it brightens the prospect of the hardest day. If it be His will to test our strength with trial, then in His will is our peace. Or to conquer fear and anxiety take that line from an old, old Greek stoic who helped men see life sanely: "What if one come and find me alone and slay me? Fool! not thee, but thy wretched body." And then the evanescent things that happen to your mortal part will seem very slight, very unimportant, and as you say wise words the soul will gain the mastery again.

So, masterful, you will ride the storm of events, a soul above little worries and slight temptations and futile fits of anger. You will be conquering the ape and the tiger in the name of humanity, and building the Kingdom of God within you.



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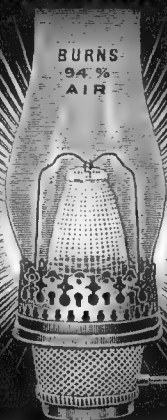
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Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting," "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin," "The grandest thing on earth," "You could not buy it back at any price," "Beats any light I have ever seen," "A blessing to any household," "It is the acme of perfection," "Better than I ever dreamed possible," "Makes my light look like a tallow dip," etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 84 lamps out of 81 calls."

No Money Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

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TICKETS ON SALE
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BOOK NOW!

LIMITED NUMBER OF SAILINGS, and you are therefore URGED to ARRANGE your RESERVATIONS WITHOUT ANY DELAY. AVOID BEING ASSIGNED UNDESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION or the POSSIBILITY OF NOT PROCURING PASSAGE on your FAVORITE STEAMER.

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W. J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent
Union Station,
Winnipeg, Man.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—
F. S. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.
(Factory: 179-81 Portland St., Toronto)

Stephens'

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MAKES

Old Furniture New

Farm Women's Clubs

TWO WAYS OF REPORTING

It is often difficult, unless one has had special training in the work, to know how to set about reporting a meeting for the paper, so I have decided to give examples of two styles of reporting. Please understand that these are purely fictitious reports and that they have not been suggested by any one society.

Rainbow Institute Meets

The regular monthly meeting of the Rainbow Institute was held last Thursday, October 7, at the home of Mrs. Jones, with the president in the chair. Ten members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and it was moved by Mrs. Grainger and seconded by Mrs. Dale that the minutes be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Jones and seconded by Mrs. Thornton that the meetings begin at two-thirty instead of three o'clock during the winter months.—Carried.

Mrs. Grainger then read an excellent paper on the subject "A Convenient Kitchen," which was followed by much interesting and instructive discussion.

At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Jones served lunch.

At Last, The Ideal Kitchen

"A Convenient Kitchen" was the subject up for discussion at the October meeting of the Rainbow Institute. The gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Jones, with an attendance of ten members.

Mrs. Grainger introduced the topic with a paper setting forth her ideal kitchen, which was to be small and lined with cupboards and very light and much painted. It was to be arranged with a large window in the middle of one wall, with a table underneath and cupboards at either side of the window, so that the housewife could sit on a revolving stool at this table and reach every ordinary utensil. Opposite this wall would be the stove and the door into the dining-room, to the left as one faced the window, the sink and the cellar doorway, and to the right the outside door.

This paper was followed by much lively discussion in which sinks, stoves and cupboards were moved hither and thither. Finally Mrs. Grainger was provided with a paper and pencil and prevailed upon to demonstrate her idea of a perfect kitchen, which she did to the general satisfaction of the meeting.

At this point Mrs. Jones served much needed refreshments, in the form of tea and cake and the gathering broke up. It was decided at this meeting that during the winter months the Institute meetings would begin at two-thirty instead of three o'clock.

You see that it is not necessary in putting an account of a meeting in the newspaper to give a detailed report of the happenings. Those should go in the minute book of the society, but being of interest only to the actual members, they are left out of a general report.

A JOINT MEETING

Mrs. Patterson, secretary of Star of the West Women Grain Growers, writes that they are finding their work very interesting. Their sister Association, Lawndale, joined with them in their October meeting and they had an attendance of thirty-two. They are calling a special meeting on the fifteenth to see what they can do in giving assistance to some unfortunate family. They are also joining heartily with the men Grain Growers in the work of co-operation and are interested in the buying of carloads of coal and apples.

HOMEMAKERS ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—We have, quite recently, organized a Homemakers' club in this district and thought we would like to have it recorded on your page.

The meeting for organization was held September 26 in the Hunt school-house. We were very fortunate in having the director, S. E. Greenway, present. He gave an interesting address on the value of such an organization in a rural community and gave examples of the work being done by some of the clubs.

Afterwards we elected the necessary officers and at the close of the meeting secured fifteen members for our society.

Thanking you in anticipation of having this printed, I am,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. R. A. ARGUE, Sec.-Treas.

CLUB OPENED PARLORS

Here is one good thing the club did for our town. It opened up parlors and front doors and built porches on houses where there had never been a place to sit and look at the stars or the moon. Even a little thing like that makes boys and girls, as well as older folks, happier and more content. I have read smart things about how to keep young people at home nights, and sometimes I wonder how they work out. Here is my way for a winter evening:

I say, "Ted, boy, isn't it about time to start the living-room fire?"

"Yes, ma'am," he'll cry, starting up from his corner by the stove. In he comes a minute later with his rosy face smiling at me over an armful of beech and maple and hickory. Pretty soon the logs begin to sing and the red blaze lights up the room, every corner of it. Up from the cellar come the girls with a panful of red apples and a basket of hickory-nuts or butter-nuts. The boys bring in a bag of corn cobs and the popper and chestnuts or the last of the maple sugar.

When the logs die down into red coals, the youngsters have great times. The light in the parlor window acts like a beacon, and presently in tramp boys and girls from all over town.

Oh, yes, I know they bring in mud and snow; while popping corn and roasting apples do mess up a nice, clean hearth! Only what is dirt compared to childish frolic and merriment so hearty that it brings tears to your eyes while you watch it and remember your own happy childhood?

Besides you know that pretty soon the children are coming to places in life which must be stepped over right carefully in case they stumble. No compass helps thru the turbulent world like the memory of a happy childhood and a thought of the folks at home who believe in you, trust you, love you!

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for forwarding patterns.



8392—Gathered Basque. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material, with 1-4 yard 21 for collar and cuffs.

8420—Tucked Blouse. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 yards of 36 inch material, with 7-8 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

8344a—Basque with Tunic. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3-4 yards of 36 inch material and 3-8 yard 27 for collar and cuffs.

8174—Seven Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 26 to 36 waist measure. Size 32 requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch plain material.

8382—Three-Piece Skirt with Long Tunic. Cut in sizes 24 to 32 waist measure. Size 28 requires 2 1-2 yards of 36 or 44 inch material for skirt and 2 1-4 yards for tunic.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each, and send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE

Duchess Sports Coat

Direct from the Manufacturers to your Home

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By DIXIE PATTON

THE WAR AND GEOGRAPHY

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If you will look up the places on the war maps or in your school geographies, you will find it impossible to keep from learning their location. I hope that all of you are doing this and that when the war is over you will know this part of Europe like a first primer.

Of course nobody expects you to be able to pronounce the names. Very few grown folks can. If you can spell them it will be greatly to your credit.

Anyway it is the best, quickest and easiest way of learning geography that you will ever find.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS AND THE DEVIL

A Prize Story

My great-grandparents lived in the woods, in a log cabin with a large open fireplace. It was in the early days of Ontario.

In the days when my story happened people believed in ghosts and spirits.

One Fast day, in the evening, my great-grandparents were sitting in their house by the fireplace with the door partly open. A terrible looking creature came into the room. He was the shape of a man, with horns and a tail. My great-grandfather ran upstairs for safety, but my great-grandmother stayed downstairs.

She took a long iron poker and stepped up to the terrible creature and said: "Man or devil, speak!" It did not speak, so she hit it with the poker several times. It said: "Tom Johnston, come down and take this wife of yours off, before she kills me!"

The terrible creature was one of the neighbors who had dressed up and come over to frighten them.

FREDERICK JOHNSTON.
Stranraer, Sask., age 10 years.

THE FAMILY TRADITION

Philip Rossiter had heard the story many times from his grandfather or his father. He didn't think much of it himself. He declared it was only a fairy tale that girls believe; men didn't. He was nine years old. The story or tradition ran—that if a raven was found dead in the grounds of Rossleigh Manor, where he lived, someone in the family would die or be killed before a week of that date.

When he asked his grandfather if he believed it, the reply was: "It is a tradition, my lad, and you must think of it as such, not as a fairy tale. Our grandfathers believed it; why shouldn't we?"

As old Mr. Rossiter was apt to use high-sounding phrases, which meant nothing particular, Philip didn't take much notice of it, but asked his father.

"Well, I believed it when I was your age, my boy, but (abruptly changing the subject) come and see the new picture I bought." And by that Philip knew he must not ask his father again.

It was about a week later that Mrs. Rossiter complained of a bad headache, and went to her room. She had promised to play checkers with Philip, but now he must wait until she felt better. He walked moodily into the garden kicking up the gravel on the path. It was too bad. He didn't want to play by himself. Ah! good idea, he would go to the stables and see if he could get a ride on one of the horses.

There was Thomas, the head groom beckoning to him, so he quickened his pace. "Well, Thomas, what is it?"

"Ah, now, Master Philip, you've just come at the right time."

"Yes?" asked Philip looking curious. Thomas led the way to a small shed and opened the door. "There, young sir," said he.

The boy gave a cry of delight, for

there lay his fox-terrier, Nella, with four little puppies at her side.

"Why, Nell, old girl, what beauties, arn't they?" After looking at them, feeling them and lifting them up, Philip thought he would carry the news to his parents. He stumbled over something on the way and fell sprawling, and looking back to see what he had tripped over, he saw a heap of black feathers.

"A raven," he said aloud, and immediately his thoughts flew back to the tradition: If a dead raven be found—

"Bah! rubbish!" he tried to say, but somehow he couldn't get it out. He remembered that Jakes, the gardener, had found a dead raven three days before his aunt Letitia died. Merely a coincidence he tried to convince himself.

But Philip felt very unhappy; his mother not being well—the raven—someone to die—these things seemed to join together to the fact that his mother was ill.

"No, no, she couldn't be going to die," he cried wildly, "what would I do without her?"

"Oh, if I could kill a rat," he cried with a gleam of hope.

The tradition said if someone be killed or die—someone in the family.

"Oh dear, it would be no use, then, for a rat certainly isn't in the family."

Should he ask his father's advice? No, he might laugh or say it was only nonsense and Philip could not bear to be laughed at.

Suddenly he thought of Nella. Mr. Rossiter had once said, "No, we won't sell Nella, she's one of the family now." So her pups would be the same.

Perhaps she had lain on one—oh, if she only had—one would have been given away anyhow, perhaps the whole four, for the Rossiters had two greyhounds besides Nella.

Philip ran back to see if they were all alive and found they were. He held one up. There was a short piece of stick handy and it would be the easiest thing in the world to tap it on the head—a little tap would do. The puppy squirmed and wriggled and gave a feeble whine. The boy put it back to its anxious mother.

"No, I can't do it," he whispered and, getting up, ran back to the house.

Old Mrs. Rossiter was sitting just outside on the verandah, knitting.

"How's mother?" he questioned eagerly.

"No better, a little worse in fact, dear, so don't go in and disturb her, there's a good boy, she said."

Philip went back to Nella and lifted up the puppy.

"It's you or mother," he whispered, and reluctantly picked up the stick.

"Philip," said his father, as they were sitting down to supper, "Thomas has just told me he's afraid Nell has killed one of the puppies; it was lying dead beside her."

"Was it?" was all Philip said.

Mrs. Rossiter was well the next day, and as nobody in the family died that week, Philip firmly believes that the puppy saved its mistress' life.

MARIE BRAILSFORD.

Aged 13.

TAME RABBITS

My brother and I have a pair of tame rabbits. His is white and he calls it "Captain Kid." Mine is black and white and I call it "Pollyanna." They are very pretty.

We feed them on all kinds of green feed and they are very fond of bread and milk.

One day when I went out to feed them I saw a little white rabbit with a black stripe down its back and black eyes and ears. It was exactly like its mother. I was very surprised and delighted. I discovered that there were six other rabbits, some grey, brown, black and white, and brown and white. They must have been a week old. The reason that we did not see them before was because the old rabbit had burrowed down under the pen and made a fine nest lined with fur. We did not see the young rabbits until they were old enough to follow their mother out. Rabbits are nice pets.

ELEANOR VOSPER,
St. Louis, Man. Age 13.



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The Country Cook

SOME BUTCHERING TIME RECIPES

H. F. Grinstead

The by-products, if such they may be called, of hogs are worth nearly as much as the big meat, and are more profitable, since they are converted into good wholesome food that might otherwise be thrown away.

For sausage trim all the scrappy pieces, tags and ends from hams and shoulders, leaving the joints smooth, all the tenderloin and as much of the head and jaw as you please, depending on whether you want your sausage lean, fat or medium. Cut this meat into small strips and grind in a meat chopper. Season with one-fifth cupful each of salt and sage, and teaspoonful of black pepper to each gallon of the chopped meat. Mix thoroughly and pack in jars if for immediate use. If you wish to keep it for indefinite time, pack tightly so that no large air spaces will be left, in long narrow bags or in casings made from the entrails of the hog. Sausage thus prepared will keep till warm weather. Fried till done and packed in jars with melted lard poured over them, sausages will keep till late in the summer and retain their natural flavor. Do not cover with the grease in which the sausage was fried, since it contains more or less water, and will not keep like pure lard from which all water has been rendered.

For headcheese or souse, clean the head and cook until the meat will leave the bone; when cool remove all bones, being careful to get all the little bones and splinters, or they might break the chopper. Run thru the meat-chopper and season as follows: One and one-half tablespoonfuls of salt and black pepper, two tablespoonfuls of sage to each gallon of meat. Mix thoroughly and weight into a jar of suitable size. It may be pickled in good vinegar or served hot by frying in a greased pan.

Then comes scrapple. This is made similar to headcheese except more of the liquor in which the meat is boiled is used and less of the meat. Strain the liquor to remove particles of bone, then stir in corn meal sufficient to make a mush, boil till well cooked, then add to each gallon of the mush a quart of chopped meat, and season with one tablespoonful of black pepper and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Sage may be used if liked. Pour into pans or jars, and when cold it may be sliced and served cold or heated.

To make liverwurst or liver-meat, cook the liver, heart and some scraps of fat. When cool run all thru a meat chopper and season as you would scrapple, adding also quart of the pot-liquor in which it was boiled to each gallon of the meat. When cold serve as headcheese or scrapple.

Clean pig's feet, cook until tender, and put in jars. They may be eaten with no other seasoning than salt or pickled in good cider vinegar.

Prepare the sage by heating in oven till thoroughly dried, then remove stems by pulverizing with the hands. Use ground pepper. Where there are no children, who usually cannot stand much pepper, use some cayenne or red pepper for sausage. When mixing in the liquor with liverwurst or scrapple don't neglect to stir it well.

TASTY DISHES

Loaf Cake—An old time recipe for loaf cake. 1 cupful butter, 2 cupfuls sugar, 3 cupfuls of flour, 4 eggs, 1 cupful sweet milk, 3 level teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cream butter and sugar, add milk, beat the whites and yolks separately, mix baking powders with the flour.

Canned Pumpkin—Cook the pumpkin as you would for pies, sift it thru the colander, return to the kettle and to every cup of the sifted pumpkin, add ¾ cup of sugar. When it is boiling hot, put it in sterilized glass cans and seal.

Loaf Cake—1 cupful sugar, ½ cup butter or shortening, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 cupful milk (or water) 1½ cupfuls sifted flour, 1 heaping teaspoonful baking powder. Fold in beaten whites of 2 eggs. A cupful of nuts or ½ cup of cocoanut added to this recipe is excellent.

Rocks—Here is a recipe for Rocks—1 scant cupful of butter, 1½ cupfuls brown sugar, 3 eggs, 2 cupfuls chopped nuts, 1½ cupfuls raisins, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in a little hot water, cream butter and sugar, beat whites

separately, flour the raisins and nuts a little, mix well. This will make rather a stiff batter. Drop a teaspoonful for each cake. Drop on well greased pan about 2 inches apart.

Delicious Cookies—¾ cup crisco or butter, 1½ cupfuls brown sugar, pinch of salt, 3 well beaten eggs, 2½ cupfuls flour, 1½ cupfuls dates, washed and quartered, 1 cupful peanuts run thru medium knife in food chopper, ½ teaspoon each cinnamon, allspice and cloves. Dissolve 1 teaspoonful soda in ½ cup hot water. Drop by small spoonfuls in hot greased pans and bake quickly.

Quick Mayonnaise—1 tablespoonful prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoonfuls milk or cream, 2 eggs beaten until light, butter size of walnut, ½ teacup vinegar. Cook 5 minutes or until it thickens.

STEP ECONOMY

One of the most step-saving devices in the kitchen is a row of shelves around all sides. On the shelf over the sink should be kept the coffee pot and next to it, the coffee canister. Then the tea-pot, and next to it the tea canister. This does away with the walking back and forth to the cupboard or the pantry.

On this shelf there should be a row of hooks. On these hooks should be hung the kettles and saucepans most frequently used, and the egg-beater and the slice. Directly over the centre of the sink can hang the dishmop and the soap strainer. On the left of the sink, on a smaller shelf, should always be kept the sink brushes and washing powders and sink disinfectants.

On the shelf at the back of the stove should always stand a duplicate set of pepper and salt shakers, as well as the most common of the other seasonings. It is also convenient to keep within reach of the stove a good supply of padded holders and squares of cheesecloth. This will avoid the temptation to seize the wiping towel in an emergency. Cheesecloth is so inexpensive that many housekeepers buy it by the piece and cut it up into squares of about twelve inch size, four layers thick. These they keep handy to reach when the grease from frying doughnuts spatters the floor or when the coffee, grounds and all, puffs over on the top of the stove. It is not as inflammable as newspaper and absorbs better and is cheap enough to admit of burning when done with.

Another saver of steps is the wheel-tray. Wheel-trays may be purchased or made at home. If made at home, the discarded baby carriage need only have its top taken off, be built up a foot or so and topped with a broad shelf with a rim. If varnished, this home-made wheel-tray is actually an ornament. On it all the soiled dishes and left-overs from a meal may be placed and with one trip taken to the kitchen. In the same manner, with one trip only, the clean dishes may be taken back again to the diningroom, and directly from the wheel-tray the table can be set for the next meal. If a housewife should reckon the number of times she usually goes back and forth from the kitchen to the diningroom and from the diningroom to the kitchen just to prepare and clear away one meal she could easily estimate what a saving of energy the wheel-tray must be.

The dish-dryer, like the wheel-tray, is another help. It can also be purchased or made at home. It is nothing more or less than a roasting pan, three to four inches deep, into which is set an ordinary cake rack. Up the middle of this rack are fastened up-standing curved wires to hold the inverted cups. After the dishes are washed, they are placed upright between the wires of this rack—plates and saucers down the sides and inverted cups in the middle. Over them is then poured boiling water from the tea-kettle. And the water must be actually boiling in order to dry off quickly and leave no streaks. In less than five minutes the dishes will be thoroughly dry and as shining as when wiped with towels. There must be one precaution heeded, however, if the immaculate effect is desired. The plates must first be scraped with a plate-scraper and the cups must be rinsed before put into the dish water. In short, the water in which the dishes are washed must be absolutely free from grease and particles.

General Joffre

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army

A good, somewhat stout, easy man, who every morning mounts a short-legged weight-carrying horse and goes for his canter; who in the evening plays his game of bridge with genuine pleasure; who delights in society, but not too much of it; who lives in an airy restful home without show of riches or ostentation; who is fond of his wife; who, in short, lives the life of hundreds and thousands of quiet humdrum citizens—that is General Joffre in peace time and at home.

At business, the business of war, he is somewhat different. He is as hard as nails and as unforgiving. Last year after manoeuvres he broke five generals. There was nothing against them except that they did not come up to General Joffre's standard of competency. He cast them. He would have cast another fifty if he thought the French Army would have been better without them. France was a little disconcerted—such methods were new—but also she was intensely overjoyed; she believed she had found what she had been looking for—a strong man. She knew him to be an honest one. As a matter of fact, the Radicals and Socialists at first made a fuss over the sacking of the generals, believing that it was done to please the Clerical party. Wrongly they attacked General Castelnau, General Joffre's staff officer. They never thought of attacking Joffre; he was, as everyone knew, a Caesar's wife in a general's uniform. It was a fine compliment, but it seems a pity that politicians play with the French Army.

An Engineer

Like Kitchener, he is a sapper, tho, as a matter of fact, for a very brief period he served in the artillery. That was during the siege of Paris in 1871, when young gunners were in greater request than young scientists. 1871 seems a long time ago, but General Joffre is by no means an old man; in fact, considering the position he holds, he is very young, for he is only just sixty-two. As a matter of fact, his comparative youth was partly responsible for his being what he is now. In France the fatal age of sixty-five retires a man no matter what his rank may be. When the last man went there was a talk of General Pau succeeding, but he would only have had two years to run. No army could stand a new Chief of the General Staff—for that is Joffre's appointment in peace time—every second year, so General Pau was passed over and Joffre was unanimously chosen. In the piping times of peace the President is head of the army and has under him a War Minister and a Chief of the General Staff, who is selected from the generals of divisions. There is no commander in chief. In war it is different. Joffre is very much the Commander in chief, and as the war minister said a day or two ago, if he came within the zone of operations General Joffre would have every right to turn him out. He seemed rather proud that this should be so.

An Active Career

Now how did promotion come to Joffre? It was not accidental. What has he done? Not a little. After being a year at the Polytechnique, which corresponds to Woolwich, he received his commission, and as a subaltern in the artillery helped to defend Paris during the siege. Doubtless the terrible lessons he then learned deeply influenced his subsequent career. After the war he was amongst those employed in reconstructing the defences of Paris. What he did pleased Marshal McMahon. "Well done, Captain Joffre," he said. The new-made captain was only twenty-two. Then he was in "the building line" round about Verdun and the Argonne, but this work did not satisfy him. The young engineer yearned to see more than the technical side of war. He got sent to Tonquin, where he not only built forts, but did wisely and well in the fighting line and got his majority and the Legion of Honor. Next he went to Formosa; thence on to Madagascar, where his work was notable—amongst other things he designed Diego Suarez. Afterwards he went to the Gold Coast, commanded the Bonnier relief force, and captured Timbuctoo. When he could see service he saw it. The vast majority of French officers had never

seen a shot fired in anger till this war broke out. Joffre had, and has reaped his reward. When he came back to France he worked hard, won confidence, and rose steadily until in 1911 he was a General of Division, the youngest in the French Army, and became Chief of the General Staff. For three years he has labored hard to make the army of his country ready for "the Day."

Joffre is Fat

General Joffre is too bulky, but the fact that his chest has slipped a little does not prevent him getting over a lot of ground and thru a lot of work. He has a fine head for a watch-dog, someone said; and his is a fine head. His snow-white hair is closely cropped, his brow is wide, his eyes are blue and very clear, his eyebrows heavy and tufted; his moustache, long and drooping, partly conceals a strong, resolute mouth. Anyone who sees him is phenologist enough to tell that he is a determined man, and an aggressive man. His motto is, and always has been—Attack. Yet he has shown us that he knows how to retire,



GENERAL JOFFRE

the better afterwards to go forward. He is no great reader and still less of a talker; indeed, he has a great capacity for silence. That this should be so is strange because he is a southerner. "Truth" indeed tells us that his ancestors came from the Pyrenees and that he owes his name to the following circumstance: About one hundred years ago a silver-tongued Catalan with a name sounding foreign to French ears used to travel with a caravan from town to town in Southern France and hold petty auctions in the market places. He commenced the sale of each lot by the words "J'offre." Soon the people got into the way of calling the old man "le Pere Joffre." The name suited his business, he adopted it. He was an ancestor of the present General Joffre. Well, General Joffre has the goods in front of him now, let us hope that he will soon begin to "knock them down;" there are plenty of bidders.—The Tatler.

Westminster Abbey has been insured for \$750,000 against damage from aircraft attacks.

Lord Kitchener

A Study by T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

First, in studying Lord Kitchener, one has to get rid of the legendary Kitchener, and try to reconstruct the real man. The silent Sphinx; the emotionless machine; the harsh and heartless commander; all these picturesque phrases which have been applied to Lord Kitchener, sometimes by graphic friends and sometimes by virulent foes, are absolutely misleading.

Lord Kitchener, doubtless, like all great men of action, can keep his own counsel; but the silent Sphinx, when met at a dinner-party, is eager to talk, and talks admirably with a certain directness and terseness as of a man of action, but not without imagination, and with great insight. When he is in the intimacy of his own room at night, and with only a friend or two, he can talk the whole evening thru, and nobody thinks of interrupting the stream of interesting reminiscence and shrewd comment.

The emotionless machine has, as a matter of fact, plenty of emotion tho well under restraint; and the harsh and heartless commander is considerate to subordinates—scarcely says a harsh word

symmetrical, and unnaturally harmonious.

Charming and Humorous

That cold and penetrating eye of his makes it impossible to imagine anybody taking liberties with Lord Kitchener; yet one of his greatest qualities, at once useful and charming, is his accessibility. Anybody who has anything to say to him can approach him; anybody who has anything to teach him will find a ready and grateful learner. This is one of the secrets of his extraordinary success and universal popularity in Egypt. Lord Cromer was a great Egyptian ruler, and his services are imperishable and gigantic; but Lord Cromer was the stern, solitary, and inaccessible bureaucrat who worked innumerable hours every day at his desk; never learnt the Arabic language, and possibly never quite grasped the Arab nature. Lord Kitchener is the Cadi under the tree. The mayor or the citizens of the little Arab village can come to him, and the old soldier, and even the fellah alone, and they will find Lord Kitchener ready to listen and to talk to them in their own tongue; to enter with gusto into the pettiest details of their daily and squalid lives; and ready also to apply the remedy to such grievances, or to apply such wants as commend themselves to his judgment.

There is yet another popular mistake about Lord Kitchener: that grimness which is undoubtedly there has been supposed to mean absence of all humor. His friends will tell you that the sense of humor is never absent; that instinctively and inevitably he sees the humorous side of everything—even in the most serious situations. It is that sense of humor which has carried him thru; without it he would have found his career and his life impossible. With this sense of humor there is the love of a joke at a friend's easy expense—"But," said an intimate of his on this point, "I never heard him utter a joke that could leave a sting."

What, then, is the real Kitchener; what lies at the root of his nature; what is the explanation of the extraordinary things he has done and is doing?

Ambition and Industry

If I look for the roots of Lord Kitchener's greatness, I trace them to intense ambition to succeed, to make the most of his opportunities; above all, to the incessant desire to work and fill every hour of his days with something done. He is sent as a youngster to Palestine; thru peril to life; thru great privation; thru heart-breaking drudgery, he pursues his work until he has completed a map of all Western Palestine to the amazement and delight of his employers. And he values this experience so largely because he learns Arabic, and, above all, he learns the Arabic character. One of the chroniclers of his career makes the apt observation that, while the baton of the Marshal is in every French soldier's knapsack, Kitchener found his coronet in the Arab grammar. But how many soldiers or men of any class would have devoted the leisure hours of a fiercely active task like Kitchener's in Palestine to the study of one of the most difficult of languages?

Hard work, patience, and the utilization of every second of time, the eagerness always to learn—these are the chief secrets of Lord Kitchener's enormous success in life. But the man who works himself is ineffective in great things unless he has the gift to choose the men who can work for and with him. This choice of subordinates is one of Lord Kitchener's greatest powers. He nearly always has the right man in the right place. And his men return his confidence because he gives them absolute confidence. He never thinks of asking a subordinate whether he has done the job he has given him; he takes that for granted, knowing his man, and he never worries his subordinates.

This is one of the reasons why, tho he works so terrifically, he never is tired, never worried, never worries. He sits down at his desk at the War Office for about ten hours a day; but he sits there calmly, isn't ringing at bells and shouting down pipes; he does it all so quietly that it seems mere pastime, and the effect of this perfect tranquillity produces an extraordinary result on those who work



LORD KITCHENER

—never utters a harsh comment behind anybody's back, and often has distinguished himself from more excited subordinates, not by the rigor, but by the greater humanity of his judgment and action. This man without emotion has, in reality, a keen and abiding sympathy with those Eastern people among whom his life has been mainly spent; he has had to slay many of them, but they were the oppressors, and it was to save the oppressed. He speaks their language, understands their nature, sympathises with their wrongs, and is indulgent to their weakness; works incessantly for their spiritual and material elevation.

This man, who has fought such tremendous and historic battles and confronted great odds, is yet a man who prefers a deal to a struggle; and, tho he can be so stern, has yet a diplomatic tact that gets him and his country out of difficult hours. The nature, doubtless, is complex, and stern determination and tenacity are part of it; but there is also the other side, which is much forgotten—especially by that class of writers which has to describe human character as rigidly

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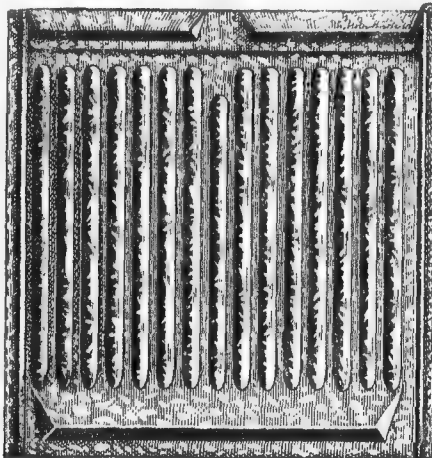
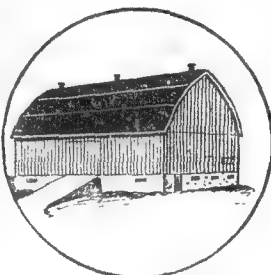
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Send measurements of your barn to our nearest branch. We will figure on "Pedlarizing" your buildings free of cost.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

80 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG

Head Office and Factory: OSHAWA, ONT.

Established 1861

66-H

with him. They also do their work easily, tranquilly, and without feeling it.

The Organizer

A great soldier certainly, but perhaps a greater organizer than anything else. This is his supreme quality, and for that quality there is necessary above all things a clear, penetrating brain. He doesn't form any visions—as Napoleon used to complain of some of his Marshals. At school he was celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics, and especially for his phenomenal rapidity in dealing with figures, and it was not accident that so truly a scientific mind found its natural place in the Engineers. A mathematician, an engineer, a man of science, a great accountant—these things he has been in all his enterprises. It was these qualities that enabled him to make that astounding railway which brought Cairo almost into touch with the Khalifa, who, with his predecessor the Mahdi, and his tragically potent ally, the hungry and all-devouring desert, had beaten back so many other attempts to reach and to beat him.

Of all the pictures I have seen of Kitchener's stirring career, the one I like best is that of him at Wady Halfa, when he had changed it into a miniature Creve. "Rarely impatient," writes one of his biographers of him at that station, "never unreasonable, he moved among his workshops and about the line satisfying himself that all was proceeding with economy and dispatch. The sympathy of common labor won him the affection of the subalterns. Nowhere in the Soudan was he better known than on the railroad. Nowhere was he so ardently believed in."

Thus Kitchener made war; as a man of business and of science, bringing the railway into desert warfare and not merely men and guns, and doing it all at the cheapest cost, for he did not spend on this campaign all the money that had been voted to him.

Personality

But when I have said all these things about Kitchener, I feel that I have not yet brought home to the reader the marvellous power of the man; he still

remains, partially at least, unexplained. What can I do in order to make you realize him, except to fall back on the familiar word personality? It is a thing you can never explain about any man; the best indication you can have or give of it is to see the great personality in association with other men. Napoleon went down at twenty-six, and after a reputation only as a street-fighter, to take the command in Italy from out of the hands of soldiers who had grown grey on victorious battlefields; and they prepared for him a hot reception. But when the little man looked at them with those awful eyes of his, he tamed them as quickly as tho he had been a lion-tamer.

And so with Kitchener. If you saw him by accident in any body of men, he would immediately catch your eye; not merely the great height of the man, but something about him would stamp him on you at once as a notable man; intellectually and temperamentally above the men who surround him as he is by stature.

Lord Kitchener is the authentic Great Man even tho he be not the legendary creature that fanciful chroniclers have made him. You feel his greatness; it surrounds him wherever he goes as with something like an aureole. He is a tremendous driving force, and he does it all so tranquilly, so civilly, and with such little effort, that his subordinates often don't see the thing in process of being; Kitchener orders; and lo! the thing is done. It is fortunate for our nation that the great office on which so much of our safety and repute depends in this solemn hour of struggle should have as its head a man who comes to it with the stamp of absolute fitness from the divine and unerring hand of Nature.

During a financial panic, according to a contemporary, a German farmer went to a bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money, but was using cashier's cheques. He could not understand this, and insisted on money. The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after long and minute explanation some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Much encouraged, the president said:—"You understand now how it is, don't you, Mr. Schmidt?" "I t'ink I do," admitted Mr. Schmidt. "It's like dis, ain't it? Ven my baby vakes up at night and vants some milk, I gife him a milk ticket."

Lord Kitchener, on his return from a trip to Paris, was disguised as a wounded soldier.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Watch the colts' feet. There is always a tendency towards too much growth of hoof and this should be carefully guarded against. Too much hoof will not allow of the proper placing of the foot on the ground and causes splints, side bones, crooked legs and ring bones in young horses.

The wall of the hoof is all that requires attention. See that the toe does not get too long and that the heels do not grow in. Don't use an axe to trim up the hoof. There is a possibility of your not hitting the exact place, in which case trouble will result. A colt is not much good without a foot. Use a coarse rasp, keep the foot flat, but do not round away the toe. A properly formed hoof is one which slopes up from the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. It is not possible, however, to trim all horses' hoofs to take on this shape. Judgment or common horse sense must be used in this matter.

You can't do much more to plowing this year, but you can make preparations for next spring. There is no time like the present. Whenever you think of a job to be done, do it. Instead of going on as usual past the plow in the yard, take a wrench along and take off the worn shear. It will pay to take it to the farm blacksmith shop and pound it into shape ready for spring. The longer jobs like this are left, the more likely they are not to be done at all and everyone knows perfectly well the difference there is between a dull and a sharp shear when plowing.

If the shears are not sharp the plow will draw heavier than it might do just when the horses are soft in the spring and should be given all the chance possible to harden up. Dull plow shears have been responsible for many a sore shoulder all summer.

Not only this, but it is not possible to do a proper job with a dull plow point. All the sole of the furrow is not cut clean across and the soil is not perfectly laid over. Neither will the plow keep so steadily to the required depth, and all these factors are responsible for lower yields in the crop. The old saying concerning the loss of a kingdom due to a missing nail in the horse's shoe might very well be applied to agriculture somewhat as follows: For lack of a sharp shear, proper cultivation could not be done; for lack of proper cultivation, moisture was lost; for lack of moisture, the seed did not germinate readily nor develop properly; for lack of germination and development, bushels were lost, and for lack of many bushels, much money was lost. If you care to continue it

further in some cases it would be quite true to blame a dull plow shear for the loss of a farm.

Talking about plows, too, care should be taken to see that the mouldboards are covered with a coating of grease or thick oil as soon as plowing is finished. A good habit to infuse into the hired man is to rub a little grease onto the mould-board every night when he cleans off his shear before hitting for the barn with his team.

Horses are often lost at this time of the year thru eating large quantities of grain which has been carelessly left lying around in bins or in granaries to which the animals can gain access. Horses get a nasty habit sometimes of pounding the corners of granaries and bins with their hoofs and eventually getting some grain out in this manner. Make sure the bins are strong and do not leak and keep an eye on the horses if allowed to run loose over the farm. If a horse gets the habit, either keep him in or fix up the bin with barbed wire in such a way as to make it very uncomfortable for the robber to ply his trade.

Pigs, too, especially old sows, if running loose get much too inquisitive at times around granaries. The habit is often brought on by there having been carelessly left around some quantity of grain after threshing. Prevention is always better than cure in cases such as these, so that care should be taken to clean up around all places in which grain is stored. If the pigs still manage to acquire the habit of nosing around, the best way to stop them is to put a ring or two in their snouts. If this seems too cruel, barbed wire fixed around the bottom of the granary will serve more or less successfully as a substitute.

When freeze-up comes don't forget the chickens. Keep them healthy by giving them lots of straw bedding in the scratching floor. Out at the Agricultural College poultry plant the other day the writer saw hens in the houses busily scratching away in about a foot of loose straw. These hens were as active and as healthy as could be and had laid on an average 110 eggs during the last ten months.

Now is a good time to look around for some pure-bred livestock. Almost every farmer can, if he only will, afford to buy a good yearling bull, a few pigs and a few head of pure-bred sheep. Feed may be very scarce in some parts, but on the whole there is enough rough feed on most farms to winter over a few head of stock. It is quite a wrong idea to think that pure-bred stock require extra good or fancy feed. They require a little more or better attention perhaps than that to which the old scrub stock has been accustomed, but what real farmer is there who would not take a pride in a few really good animals? More than this the boys will be more interested if a pure-bred youngster is expected soon, especially if this calf or litter of pigs or couple of lambs is given over to them for their very own. Good farming and pure-bred livestock go side by side.

Now, perhaps, more than at any other time, stock require salt. Roughage composed of dried up grass and straw comprise all of the feed available and salt is necessary to keep them in good shape.

—E.J.T.

Two hundred Belgian locomotives at Ostend are held ready by the Germans in case of a general retreat.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following contributions have been received from readers of The Guide up to Monday morning, Nov. 1 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund:

A Friend	.....\$5.00
H. Cannon, McAuley, Man.	... 1.00
Jas. Sullivan, Carievale, Sask.	... 10.00
Herbert Hill, Esterhazy, Sask.	... 1.00
Henry Leathers, Heaslip, Sask.	... 5.00
Geo. Wright, Antler, N. Dakota.	1.00
Guy Power, Virden, Man.	... 3.00

Total\$26.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Simpson Produce Co., also known as the Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, is in business difficulties. We draw this to our readers' attention because The Guide has carried advertising for this company. It is advisable that those who have been in the habit of shipping cream or other dairy produce should refrain from making further consignments, and also if this company is owing money to any of our readers, they should send us full particulars at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	
Oct. 27	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Oct. 28	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Oct. 29	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Oct. 30	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Oct. 31	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Nov. 2	114½	115½	114½	120½	
Oats—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	
Oct. 27	55	55	54½	57	
Oct. 28	55	55	54½	57	
Oct. 29	55	55	54½	57	
Oct. 30	55	55	54½	57	
Oct. 31	55	55	54½	57	
Nov. 2	55	55	54½	57	
Flax—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	
Oct. 27	106½	107½	107½	112½	
Oct. 28	106½	107½	107½	112½	
Oct. 29	106½	107½	107½	112½	
Oct. 30	106½	107½	107½	112½	
Oct. 31	106½	107½	107½	112½	
Nov. 2	106½	107½	107½	112½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		(Sample Market, Oct. 31)
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.16	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.16	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.15	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.09	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.10	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.13	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.13	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13	
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.05	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.06	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.10	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.11	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00	
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.89	
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.92	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.90	
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	1.02	
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	12.50	
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.07	
No. 2 durum wheat, 6 cars, transit	1.20	
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.19	
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.19	
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.20	
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.22	
Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.15	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99	
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00	
No. 3 corn, 1 car, new	.63	
No. 6 corn, 1 car, mixed	.62	
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	.64	
No. 5 corn, 1 car	.66	
No grade oats, 1 car	.42	
No grade oats, 1 car	.41	
Sample grade oats, 1 car, rye, mixed	.42	
No. 2 white oats, 1 car, choice	.46	
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.43	
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.43	
No grade oats, 1 car, hot	.41	
No grade oats, 1 car	.41	
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.44	
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.42	
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.42	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.45	
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.91	
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	.92	
No. 2 rye, 4,550 bu., to arrive	.92	
No grade rye, 1 car	.90	

No. 2 yellow barley, 1 car	.58½
No grade barley, 1 car	.58
No. 3 barley, 1 car	.70
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.65
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.63
No. 1 yellow barley, 1 car	.60
No. 2 yellow barley, 1 car	.58
No. 2 yellow barley, 1 car	.62
No grade barley, 1 car	.58
Sample barley, 3 cars	.58
Sample barley, 5 cars	.60
Sample barley, 1 car, o.m.b.	.60½
Sample barley, 3 cars	.62
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.31½
No. 1 flax, 600 bu., to arrive	1.33
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	1.34½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.33
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.34½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.30½

LIVERPOOL MARKET
Liverpool, Oct. 31.—Wheat strong on American strength and unfavorable weather in Argentine. Heavy takings are reported of all offered cargoes and parcels, winters being paid for at 4½ and Manitoba's at 3d. advance. The Turkish activities have changed the aspect there and much apprehension is felt as regards supplies. Spot wheat strong.

Corn—Offers light and yesterday's late cargo sales were made at 6d. advance. Argentine weather is unfavorable and Plate offers are dearer.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS
Minneapolis, Oct. 31.—Cash oats closed as follows:
No. 3 white oats, 44½ to 44½.
No. 3 oats, 42 to 43.
Barley, 53 to 68.
Flax, 1.31½ to 1.34½.
Duluth, Oct. 31.—Cash oats closed 54½; barley, 55 to 67; flax, 1.34½.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; steady. Bulk, \$7.30 to \$7.55; light, \$7.15 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.65; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.65; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.20; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.85.

Cattle—Receipts 700; steady. Beef, \$6.50 to \$11.00; steers, \$7.50 to \$7.90; stockers and feeders, \$5.10 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$9.30; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; strong. Sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.20.

Demand from shippers and small killers helped to hold the hog market steady today despite the fact that offerings were comparatively large. Most of the cattle, sheep and lambs that arrived went direct to packers or were intended to be sold Monday.

WHEAT REVIEW
Liverpool, Oct. 30.—The progress of the Argentine wheat crop is becoming the dominant factor for heavy shipments are likely, if the crop is secured, as it is a normal season and large orders have been placed already.

Six years ago when the acreage was about equal to this year, Argentine shipped 12,000,000 in January and 6,500,000 weekly during February and March.

India shows very favorable and crop promise on an increased acreage and moreover a good Indian yield of grain and foodstuffs will undoubtedly lead to the release of the balance of the old wheat crop, so that prospects point to smaller requirements for the United States and the reduced yield in Canada is less important than otherwise would have been. War is still an incalculable factor and undoubtedly great waste is occurring, and the requirements will be greater than normal and the net gain there will be much deficiency in acreage next season.

Meanwhile the markets look heavy as long as good weather lasts in India and Argentine.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Fort William, Oct. 30, 1914.			
1914 Wheat			
1 hard	14,359.30	1913	138,497.50
2 Nor.	1,357,009.00		5,567,556.10
3 Nor.	3,101,083.00		2,800,446.10
4 Nor.	4,028,023.10		675,273.50
No. 4	2,171,446.00		102,043.30
Others	1,533,444.50		1,573,286.43
This week	12,186,565.30	This week	10,023,404.13
Last week	14,071,579.20	Last week	10,644,759.13
Decrease	1,885,013.50	Increase	258,645.00
Oats			
1 C.W.	11,708.18		18,991.27
2 C.W.	649,103.11		2,358,573.14
3 C.W.	351,451.30		749,580.16
Ex. 1 Fd.	279,630.26		66,407.16
Others	728,013.05		406,634.09
This week	2,037,967.22	This week	3,600,187.14
Last week	2,600,157.21	Last week	3,514,454.25
Decrease	562,189.33	Increase	85,732.23
Barley			
3 C.W.	141,481.12	1 N.W.C.	945,401.38
4 C.W.	184,452.08	2 C.W.	177,806.36
Ref.	89,998.41	3 C.W.	17,688.33
Feed	55,742.12	Others	27,626.51
Others	40,535.22		
This week	512,209.47	This week	1,168,523.46
Last week	511,342.21	Last week	1,395,204.53
Increase	867.26	Decrease	226,681.07
Last year's total	2,760,438.19	Last year's total	1,665,952.04

SHIPMENTS			
1914			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
lake	3,103,368	1,015,422	105,131
rail	89,397	36,907	12,119
1913			
lake	7,630,901	1,758,665	292,429
rail	81,156	9,828	590
CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Week Ending October 30, 1914.			
Wheat			
Ft. William and Pt.	12,186,565	2,037,967	512,209
Arthur Ter.	21,216,516	3,913,929	714,589
Total	33,403,081	6,000,000	1,226,798
Oats			
In vessels in Can.	7,241,677	1,049,318	202,580
Ter. harbors	501,336	61,629	29,000
At Buffalo and Duluth			
Total this week	21,216,516	3,913,929	714,589
Total last week	25,000	25,000	29,000
Total last year	419,356	36,629	

INSPECTIONS			
Cars inspected on Sunday, November 1:			
This year Last year			
Wheat	257	887	
Oats	49	245	
Barley	20	77	
Flax	8	93	
Cars in sight for inspection	600.		
ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK			
South St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—Receipts at the yards today were: 2,800 cattle, 1,400 hogs and 10,800 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$5.00 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$4.60 to \$7.25; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and feeders ranged from, feeding steers, \$6.00 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; stock bulls, \$4.75			

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 31, were:			
Cash Grain			
Winnipeg Minneapolis			
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.16½	\$1.14½	
2 Nor. wheat	1.13½	1.12½	
3 Nor. wheat	1.08½	1.10	
3 white oats	.63	.44½	
Flax, No. 1		1.34½	
Futures—			
Oct. wheat	1.16½		
Dec. wheat	1.16½	1.12	
May wheat	1.22½	1.17½	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.50	\$11.00	
Hogs, top	6.50	7.65	
Sheep, yearlings	5.25	7.00	

to \$5.40. Market steady. Hogs ranged from \$7.00 to \$7.10, bulk price being \$7.05. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.25; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.25; wethers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs steady.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts
During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards 6,489 cattle, 225 calves, 8,421 hogs and 530 sheep.

Cattle
The supply of cattle this week has been just about the same as that of a week ago and in spite of last week's expectations the market has taken on a somewhat firmer tone. Choice cattle at the end of the week were selling strong at \$6.25 and almost all the offerings in all grades were sold at each day's end. The St. Paul market was higher on Friday on all grades of cattle and there was a good demand all round. It is possible that the market may take on a little firmer tone and that prices will rise somewhat in the near future. On Friday last forty cars of cattle were shipped South and some thirty cars were sent to Eastern markets. Best fat heifers sell for from \$5.25 to \$5.50 and best cows at from \$5.00 to \$5.25. The bulk of the receipts is made up of stockers and feeders and these suffered a decline of fully 25 cents per hundred. Best feeders weighing from 900 pounds up are selling from \$5.30 to \$5.75. Bulls are in good demand and while a few extra choice butcher bulls reach 6 cents the bulk sells for \$4.75 to \$5.25. There is no change in the price of milkers and springers. Veals are worth \$6.00 to \$6.50, with heavy calves at from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs
The hog market has not conformed to the stronger tone which is noticed in the cattle market. The fact is that the offerings are not choice enough, most of the heavy stuff coming much below market and as such a heavy cut is made by the buyers. Then again a large number of light pigs are being forced on the market, due to shortage of feed, and all these facts combine to depress the tone of the market considerably. Choice hogs are selling from \$6.25 to \$6.50, not many changing hands, however, at the top price, and it is anticipated that these prices will remain steady for a few days.

Sheep and Lambs
Sheep and lambs do not play a very important part in the livestock transactions at the local yards, sometimes not enough being for sale to create a market. However, prices quoted this week give best lambs at \$6.50 to \$7.00 and best sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
There is no change in the price paid for butter this week, although it is expected that there will be an all-round raise in butter prices in the city during the course of a few days. The fact is that dealers are a little dubious about raising the price on account of the fact that so many people now can only afford to buy the inferior grades. No. 1 dairy butter is worth 20 cents, fancy dairy 23 cents and good round lots 16 to 17 cents.

Eggs
There is a large quantity of eggs coming into the market just at the present time, dealers stating that the offerings are fully 50 per cent. in excess of those in the first week in November last year. Such being the case prices remain the same, 20 to 21 cents being paid this week.

Potatoes
Potatoes are just now steady in price. Dealers state that most of the Manitoba offerings for the present have been cleaned up and the supplies across the line to the South. These United States potatoes are being bought by dealers for 57 cents per bushel, hence prices for local potatoes remain as last week, 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream
As already noted when mentioning the butter situation, there will be a general raise in butter prices in the course of a few days. There is only half as much cream coming in now as formerly and although much of the butter made last month went into storage, the general market situation warrants a raise in price paid. Hence sweet cream is worth this week 32 cents per pound of butterfat and sour cream 27 cents. Milk remains the same for November at \$2.10 per hundred pounds.

Hay
Hay prices remain just about unchanged, Red Top being worth from \$10 to \$13 per ton, Upland \$10 to \$12, Midland \$4 to \$8, and Timothy \$14 to \$16.

Dressed Poultry
Dealers state that there is a general glut in the dressed poultry market just now and this has the tendency of lowering prices. It would be advisable for any who contemplate selling poultry in the near future to get into communication with their dealer before shipping, so that advice as to the best time to ship in regard to obtaining the best price may be first of all ascertained.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 27 to November 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExtFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Oct.																				
27	114½	111½	106½	100½	96½	91½	87½	54½	51½	51½	51½	50½	69	64	60½	60½	..	..	..	..
28	114½	111½	106½	100½	96½	91½	87½	54½	51½	51½	51½	50½	69	64	60½	60½	..	..	..	..
29	114½	111½	106½	100½	96½	91½	87½	54½	51½	51½	51½	50½	69	64	60½	60½	..	..	..	..
30	116½	113½	108½	102½	98½	93½	89½	56½	53½	53½	51½	51	68½	63½	60	59½	..	..	..	..
31	116½	113½	108½	102½	98½	93½	89	56	53	53	51½	51	69	64	60	59½	..	..	..	..
Nov. 2	117½	114½	109½	103½	99½	95½	91½	56½	53½	53½	52½	51½	69	64	60	59½	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO
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\$500.00 GIVEN AWAY

To Alberta Farmers

A WEALTHY FRIEND of The Guide in Alberta is anxious to have The Guide read by every farmer in his own province. To help towards this end he has donated \$500.00 to be given in Cash Prizes to the agents who secure the largest number of subscriptions to The Guide before December 31st, 1914.

The Prize List

This \$500.00 has been divided into twelve prizes as follows:

First Prize	.....	\$100.00
Second Prize	.....	90.00
Third Prize	.....	75.00
Fourth Prize	.....	60.00
Fifth Prize	.....	50.00
Sixth Prize	.....	40.00
Seventh Prize	.....	30.00
Eighth Prize	.....	20.00
Ninth Prize	.....	15.00
Tenth Prize	.....	10.00
Eleventh Prize	.....	7.00
Twelfth Prize	.....	3.00

Worth Working For

These Prizes are worth earning. We pay every agent a liberal commission for collecting subscriptions, but these cash prizes are in addition to the commission. There are no strings on the \$500.00. It will be paid out to the twelve agents who send us the largest number of subscriptions before the end of the year.

More Agents Wanted

We already have a number of agents in Alberta, but we need more. Many districts are not fully represented. Any person, man or woman, boy or girl, who would like to earn one of these prizes, has a good chance. We shall be glad to appoint new agents wherever we have no agents now covering the district. Any person who would like to enter the contest for these cash prizes should apply at once. Let us know if you are prepared to devote a few hours a week to the work, and if we have a vacancy in your district we shall appoint you our agent at once, and forward supplies necessary to carry on the work. Address enquiries to:

Circulation Manager
The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—We want agents also in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and pay the same liberal commission in each province. But the \$500.00 in prizes is donated by our friend for ALBERTA AGENTS ONLY.

Poultry

FACTORS INFLUENCING SIZE OF EGGS

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has done some excellent work on scientific poultry problems and recently added to other work the publication of results from a series of investigations on "Factors Influencing the Size, Shape and Physical Constitution of the Egg of the Domestic Fowl." On account of the strict grading of eggs in modern markets for size, color and shape the subject of the bulletin is of great importance to all producing eggs for sale. The following is quoted from an abstract of the bulletin:

It is evident that the percentage of the eggs which grade as "firsts" is of great importance to the poultry keeper. Not only does he aim to produce as many eggs as possible, but he should also aim to have these eggs uniformly of the size, shape and color demanded by his market. He should, therefore, choose a pure breed of good laying fowls which produce eggs of the desired type. Yet even such a flock seldom produces anywhere near 100 per cent. "firsts." If the percentage of high grade eggs can be increased without decreasing the number of eggs produced, the profit will be correspondingly increased. The control of the quality of the eggs produced other than the freshness, which depends upon methods of management of the flock and handling the product, must depend on a knowledge of the factors which influence the size, shape and color of the eggs. Up to the present time very little has been done in the way of studying the biological basis of these characters in eggs.

Difference in Fowls

The investigation was conducted on a small flock (22 hens) of "pure bred" and "line bred" Barred Plymouth Rocks. It showed that in every qualitative character studied the eggs of each individual were more like each other than they were like the eggs of other individuals. The eggs of one of the individuals were from one-fourth to one-third larger than the eggs of some of the other individuals. Some birds uniformly laid eggs which were long and narrow while the eggs of others were short and broad. The eggs of some individuals were distinctly pointed while those of others were not. The individuality of the several hens was expressed also in the weight and proportion of the yolk, albumen and shell in their eggs. In general, when the eggs of a hen are large they are both long and broad, and contain a large yolk and a large amount of albumen and shell. The yolk, however, is not proportionately large, so that hens which lay large eggs lay eggs which have a small percentage of yolk.

Altho the eggs of each hen were much more like each other than they were like the eggs of the others, they were never identical in any of the quantitative characters. The eggs of some hens were, however, very much more uniform in all respects than the eggs of other members of the flock. Also the eggs of each hen were more uniform in respect to certain egg characters than in respect to others.

Age of Hen

The eggs of the pullets which began to lay in the fall increased rapidly in size up to the beginning of the first breeding season. From that time on to the end of the second laying year the weight increased continuously, but at a slower and steadily decreasing rate. The first eggs of a very young pullet (three months old) were very much smaller than the first eggs of the birds which were two and one-half to four months older when they began to lay. The first eggs of pullets which did not lay until spring were equal in size to the eggs produced at the same season by birds which had laid during the winter. The size of the egg of any bird at any season was independent of whether or not she had been laying continuously or in fact of whether or not she had ever laid. It is, therefore, certain that the size of the egg is related to the state of maturity of the bird and is not affected

by "practice" or "experience" in egg production.

Eggs From Sick Hens

A bird in this flock developed a chronic digestive disorder which finally stopped egg production. She had been in normal health during her first year and her eggs had increased in size in the normal manner. Her eggs began to decrease in size before she showed signs of being sick. The decrease, however, became more rapid after she was known to be sick and was continuous and increasingly rapid for five months before she stopped laying. After this the hen's condition became constantly worse, until she was killed about a month later.

Position in Litter

Thru the warm months a hen typically lays a litter of eggs and then wants to sit. If not allowed to sit she will after a week or two lay another litter and again become broody. When the birds are laying in litters separated by broody periods there is a tendency for the eggs to increase in size and also in frequency from the beginning towards the middle of the litter, and then decrease in both size and frequency toward the end of the litter.

Frequent Eggs Small

Even the very best laying hens did not produce an egg every day for any great length of time. An egg was produced every day for several days and then there followed one or more days in which the bird did not lay. A bird was usually unable to maintain the size of the egg during a period when she was laying every day. As a general rule, the eggs produced on successive days show a decrease in the weight of each part. This decrease is more certain and greater in amount in the weight of albumen than in the weight of yolk or shell. After one or more days on which no eggs were laid each egg part, but especially the albumen, was heavier than in the last egg of the preceding series.

The shape and size, and the weight and the proportion of the yolk, albumen and shell of a hen's egg depend: (1) upon the individuality of the hen that laid the egg; (2) upon her age and state of health; (3) upon the season of the year when the egg was laid; and (4) upon the position of the egg in its clutch and litter.

Practical Bearing

The results of this study offer some suggestions to the poultryman who wishes to improve the quality of his product in respect to size and uniformity. He should start with a vigorous, good laying pure strain, which in general produces eggs of the desired type. He can then increase the uniformity of his product by selecting individuals which lay uniform eggs of the size and color desired. It is also probable that he can increase the number of such individuals by breeding. There are now being carried on at this station investigations regarding the inheritance of egg size, shape and color. The results of these studies will be published when completed.

A CORRECTION

Guide advertisers inadvertently omitted from list of advertisers published on outside back cover of issue dated Oct. 28, 1914. Freeland Steel Tank Company, Halbrite, Sask. Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Wrigley's Spearmint Gum—Sold Everywhere.

A WELL-EARNED V.C.

On September 19, during the fighting along the Aisne, Private J. Warwick, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, at present in the Manchester Military Hospital, performed an act of superb heroism, for which he is recommended for the Victoria Cross. The enemy were entrenched a short distance away, and outnumbered the British by 10 to 1. Lieutenant Twist tried to take a hill, but he was shot down. Private Warwick dashed out and brought him back into the trenches. Privates Howson and Maugham fell next, and Warwick brought them in too. Finally Captain Robb fell. Again Private Warwick was the rescuer. He had been shot at on every journey. This time he was hit. It is to be hoped that he will soon recover and that he may long wear the most coveted decoration of the British soldier.

A CHIVALROUS GERMAN

In contrast to the many stories of German brutality is an instance of chivalry, which Sir John French reported in his despatch of September 11. On the previous day a small party of French, under a non-commissioned officer, was cut off and surrounded. After a desperate resistance it was decided to go on fighting to the end. Finally a non-commissioned officer and one man only were left, both being wounded. The Germans came up and shouted to them to lay down their arms. The German commander, however, signed to them to keep their arms, and then asked for permission to shake hands with the wounded non-commissioned officer, who was carried off on a stretcher with his rifle by his side.

AN AEROPLANE FIGHT

A German aeroplane, attempting to reach Paris with bombs, on September 2, was seen by two French aviators, who gave chase. After some dramatic manoeuvring, the Frenchmen succeeded in climbing to a higher altitude than their enemy. Then they were able to get unobstructed aim at the occupants of the German machine, and their shots went home. With wings partially severed from body, it dropped to earth a bent and twisted wreck, and its two occupants were killed.

MADE KITCHENER SMILE

It is a tradition that Kitchener never smiles. But after Col. Sam Hughes, of Canada, went in, introduced himself, and told how he had saved the empire, there is just a suspicion that K. of K. did let go somewhat. If he did not, he is past hope.—Calgary Herald.

A colored philosopher "down South" is reported to have said, "Life, my breddern am mos'ly made up of pray-in' for rain and then wishin' it would cl'ar cl'ar off."—Christian Register.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Get our quotations first before shipping elsewhere as it will certainly pay you. By shipping direct to us you are assured of highest market prices and prompt returns. Let us know what you have and how many and we will forward crates.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., 91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

An Investment Yielding Seven Per Cent.

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Safety, large earning capacity, long established trade connection, privilege of withdrawing investment at end of one year, with not less than 7% on 60 days' notice.

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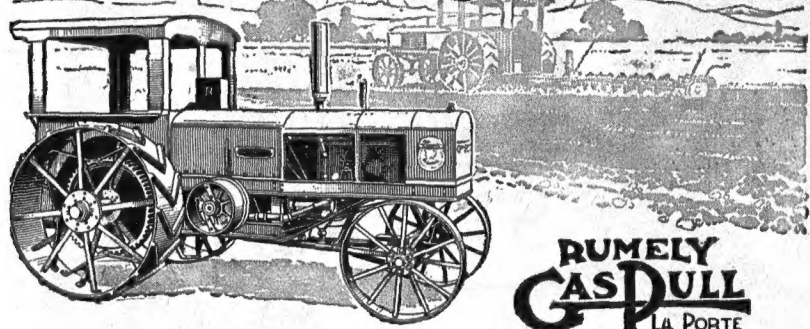
SHARE IN PROFITS

This security is backed up by a long-established and substantial manufacturing business, embracing a number of the most modern plants in existence, that has always paid dividends and the investor shares in all profits, and dividends are paid twice a year, on 1st June and December.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED
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RUMELY

Power Farming Machinery



Like A Farm Wagon

The GasPull can be used every week the year 'round for dozens of jobs, and it saves money on every one. It never tires, and is ready for work night and day.

The GasPull burns gasoline; has an opposed, horizontal, double cylinder motor and is water-cooled. Working parts are easily lubricated and protected from dust and dirt by steel covers. It is cranked from the ground, has a safety crank and handy foot-brake, and can be equipped for speeds from 2 to 3½ miles per hour. It weighs only 11,200 pounds. 15-30 horsepower.

Ask for catalog JD4. Get acquainted with the GasPull.

The OilPull is the leader in kerosene tractors. There are no better stationary engines than the Rumely-Falk for kerosene and the Rumely-Olds for gasoline. Every Rumely machine is backed by Rumely service—49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and parts without delay.

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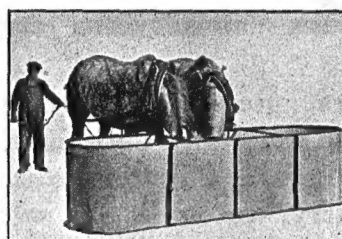


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Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.

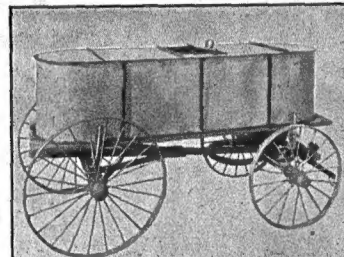
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CORRUGATED WELL CURB, nearly as cheap as wood, more sanitary and durable.

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MADE IN SASKATOON

WRITE US NOW

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Experience is Worth Money

WE WILL PAY FOR IT

The Guide wants letters from farmers dealing with their practical experiences. Short articles on the results of summer fallowing, fall and spring plowing, the use of barnyard manure, cattle and hog feeding; experiences with keeping sheep, marketing farm produce, barn planning, alfalfa, weed eradication, corn growing, gardening; the arrangement of line shafting for household conveniences, poultry keeping; any new labor saving mechanical contrivance, in fact, we would be glad to get any experience, the result of which would be interesting and helpful to other farmers. We will pay 25 cents per 100 words for all articles which we accept.

These articles must be written very plainly and on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article must be marked at the top of the first page. Enough postage must be enclosed to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office.

Some of these articles can be illustrated by photographs or drawings, and we will pay from 50 cents to \$1.00 each for good photographs or drawings that we are able to use.

In preparing these articles do not use any unnecessary words. Facts are what we want, not fine language. When your subject is finished stop writing. These articles are wanted immediately and prompt replies will be most likely to insure acceptance.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO "AGRICULTURAL EDITOR"

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Spend Your Old Age in Sunny Florida



WHY shiver and freeze, shovel snow and coal, wear heavy furs and flannels and be cooped up six months in the year when you can go down to BAY VIEW, FLA., and spend an easy out-of-door life among the birds, the flowers and the sweet magnolias.

Why not make up your mind RIGHT NOW to make a change? Many of you younger men and women are not greatly enthusiastic over snow, blizzards and zero weather. If you cannot move to BAY VIEW now, why not investigate this exceptional proposition now and have a place prepared for you when you are in position to enjoy the fruits of your hard toil.

If we can show you younger men or you older ones either for that matter, where you can make more money farming at BAY VIEW than you are now making, wouldn't you be interested? It costs you nothing to find out and it might mean a great deal to you. Study over the following statements and see if they don't appeal to you:

The soil at BAY VIEW is a deep, rich sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. We have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre per year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and

most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar-cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, water-melons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips and all kinds of early profitable vegetables.

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BAY VIEW has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. Ideal salt water, boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

We have farm land for all kinds of farming purposes, town lots and winter home lots with beautiful water frontage, all described in our big, free book. Prices very reasonable and excellent locations at present time. DON'T FORGET TO MAIL THE FREE BOOK COUPON.

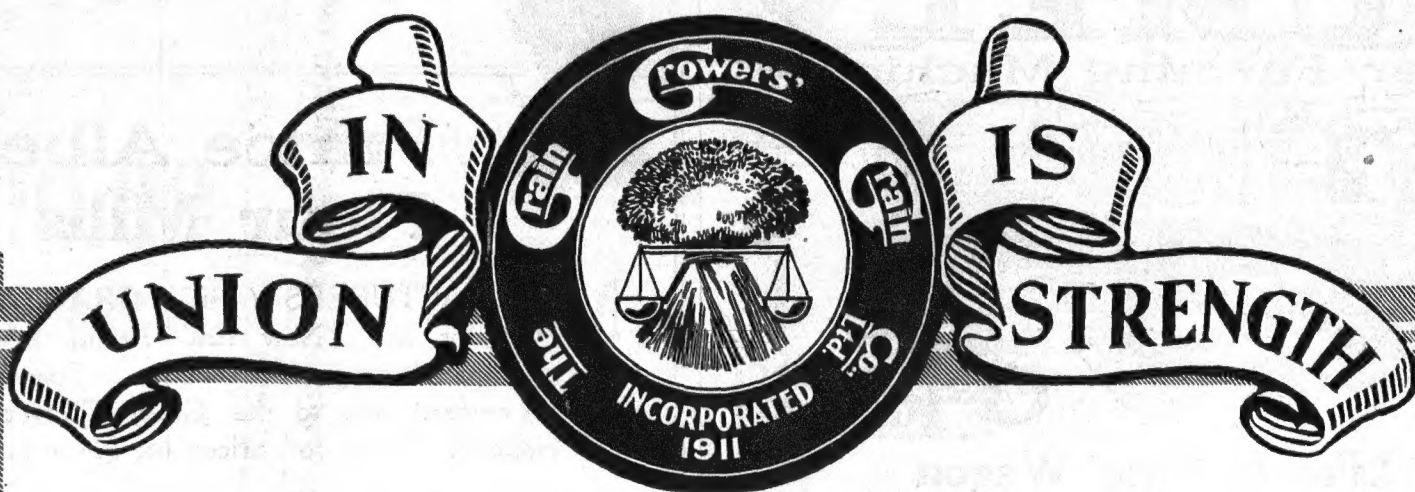
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Why are Coal Bills?

Seems, at first glance, like an attempted "funnyism," but hardly a problem could be more serious than this annual question which confronts the Western Canada householder. It goes without saying that in this country we can't do without coal. Consequently, there are bound to be Coal Bills. But anything that can help to make the Coal Bill a less dreadful affair should interest you. We can't question why Coal Bills exist, but we can quite properly ask "Why are Coal Bills so big?"

The **G G G** Co.
Ltd.

Is Able to Make Your Coal Bills Less

The farmers of Western Canada, through their own Company, have not only provided an exceptionally efficient source of outlet for their crops, but on the immense business thus built up, have been able to accomplish another of their primary aims—THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER.

The Co-operative and Machinery Departments of The G G G Co. are now able to furnish a wide range of Farm Requisites of the highest grade at a greatly lessened cost. These include Farm Implements of every description, Flour, Lumber, Fence Wire, Fence Posts, etc., etc., but most important at the present moment—

COAL

Through the farmers' own Company YOU CAN NOW BUY COAL DIRECT FROM THE MINE IN CARLOAD LOTS. You can buy any kind—from the best American Hard Coal to the cheapest Lignite. Among soft coal, our Taber Coal has the distinction that, according to Government reports, it is the best mined and prepared coal in Canada. Out of all the quantities of Pittston Hard Coal that we have shipped these past two years, we have not had one complaint.

No better system has yet been devised for solving the question—"Why are Coal Bills so Big?" With these means at your disposal, we think you will agree with us that it is greatly in your own interest to co-operate with your neighbor today and

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